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# The Makers of West Virginia

*By* C. H. Ambler

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When it is recalled that the admission of West Virginia to separate statehood effected the only change in the map of the United States as a result of the Civil War and that the manner of that change was unique, additional information regarding it is welcomed. Of the many possible sources of such information, personnel studies of her constitution makers, together with their chief advisers, are perhaps the most informing.[1]

In pursuance of a dismemberment ordinance adopted August 20, 1861, by the recalled session of the Second Wheeling Convention of that year and approved on October 24 by voters of the proposed state, delegates met in Wheeling, November 26, to frame a constitution for the "State of Kanawha."[2] When the Reorganized Government of Virginia had been set up in the preceding June, most loyal leaders in northwest Virginia planned, with the aid of President Lincoln, to use it to bring about the restoration of Virginia to the Union.[3] But Federal military successes in Trans-Allegheny Virginia during the ensuing July, together with effects of "First" Bull Run, altered their plans and purposes. If the war were to be long drawn out, as indicated at Bull Run, they saw an opportunity to attain a long cherished desire for separate statehood in the Union.[4] It mattered not that President Lincoln and Governor Francis H. Pierpont of the Reorganized Government might hesitate to approve the dismemberment of

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[1] See page 278.

[2] For copy of the Dismemberment Ordinance see Virgil A. Lewis, *How West Virginia Was Made*, pp. 284-288.

[3] C. H. Ambler, *Francis H. Pierpont: Union War Governor of Virginia and Father of West Virginia*, pp. 98-141 and *West Virginia, The Mountain State*, pp. 321-340.

[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 326-333.

Virginia. Rightly, those favorable to it believed that they would recognize a *fait accompli.*

Intervening military events had meanwhile added zest to these purposes. This was notably true of the Battle of Carnifex Ferry (September 10, 1861) which, although a Confederate victory, amounted to defeat, as the Confederates were unable to hold their ground and retreated, thus permitting Federals to push into the strategic region about the Hawks Nest in the upper Kanawha Valley. Two days later General Robert E. Lee was defeated at Cheat Mountain, and soon thereafter Federals began to push into the Greenbrier Valley. Moreover, about three weeks before the referendum on the Dismemberment Ordinance, Lee retired from Big Sewell Mountain and left the Confederate interests there in care of the incompetent General John B. Floyd. Already the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland was in all but complete control of Federals, and under the leadership of General George B. McClellan, who had won his laurels at Rich Mountain, they were planning knockout blows to the Confederacy.[5]

Under the spell of these triumphs and possibilities the new state makers again changed their objectives as well as their technique. Among other things, they no longer thought of limiting the proposed state to a portion of Trans-Allegheny Virginia and of hastening its formation, as proposed in the Dismemberment Ordinance. Instead, they talked of "a well rounded out state" to include all of Virginia west of the Alleghenies and also all the counties traversed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad which was needed for pressing military and future peacetime purposes. On this point the decision, made early in the Convention deliberations, to change the name of the proposed state from "Kanawha"[6] to "West Virginia," which was then generally regarded as embracing all Virginia west of the Blue Ridge, was undoubtedly significant.

Admittedly, the situation was fraught with great possi-

[5] *Ibid.*, pp. 341-370; Festus P. Summers, *The Baltimore and Ohio in the Civil War*, pp. 102-106.
[6] Convention, *Journal*, pp. 24-25.

bilities for the new state makers, and they made the most of them. Among other things they were not disposed to scrutinize too closely the credentials of delegates who joined them from time to time almost to the end of their work. These delegates were needed to make the most of rapidly shifting situations and to reconcile the factional and sectional differences which, from time to time, threatened to wreck the work of the new state makers. Already these differences had produced a situation in the new state not unlike that out of which it was born.[7] Efforts to make the most of this situation and to avoid its possible pitfalls, as reflected in the Convention personnel, featured an interesting political drama.

As at first constituted the Constitutional Convention numbered only 46 delegates, but, as indicated above, others were added from time to time as conditions permitted and required. Because of disrupted internal conditions and lack of sympathy for the proposed state, Calhoun, Clay, Logan, Nicholas, and Webster counties had not elected delegates, as had not Greenbrier and Pocahontas, counties included conditionally, and Monroe, Mercer, and McDowell, which were not mentioned in the Dismemberment Ordinance. Wyoming and Fayette counties were represented by William Walker and Captain J. S. Cassady, respectively, who had been elected irregularly,[8] as had been also the delegates from Hampshire and Hardy counties.

The manner of the decision of Hampshire and Hardy counties in adhering to the new state and selecting constitution makers is proof of the opportuneness of the situation. Both decisions were made in the presence of the military stationed at New Creek under the watchful eye of General Benjamin F. Kelley. It mattered not that polls were opened only at New Creek, Piedmont, Greenland, and Kitzmiller and that the total vote on adherence was only 345 for, to 18 against, whereas the total vote of these

[7] These differences are best revealed in the Convention *Debates* which are now in process of printing by the State of West Virginia in three volumes. Sales will be made through the Board of Control.

[8] Convention, *Journal*, pp. 5, 7.

counties in the presidential election of 1860 was 3,331. The delegates, Thomas R. Carskadon of New Creek and George W. Sheets of Piedmont, representing Hampshire County, and Abijah Dolly of Greenland, representing Hardy, were admitted with a bare statement of the facts set forth in this paragraph.[9]

As determined by the exigencies of the situation, other delegates reported from time to time and raised the total for the regular session (November 26, 1861-February 18, 1862) to 53. At the request of 72 petitioners of Calhoun County, stating that "on account of the Rebellion raging in our midst and the disloyalty of the officers of our county, no election had been held there," Job Robinson, Esq., was on January 7, 1862, given a seat.[10] The following day Benjamin L. Stephenson, "delegate-elect" from Clay County,was seated, as was also Benjamin H. Smith of Kanawha County, who "at the request of a number of citizens," was permitted to represent Logan County.[11] In a similar manner, John R. McCutcheon was on January 11, 1862, seated as the delegate from Nicholas County[12] and ten days later, Richard M. Cook and Johanis P. Hoback, both residents of Wyoming County and sponsored by its home guard, were admitted to represent Mercer and McDowell counties, respectively, neither of which was included specifically in the Dismemberment Ordinance. Following the resignation of Captain James S. Cassady, Edward W. Ryan, a Methodist Episcopal minister, was on February 3, 1862, seated as the delegate from Fayette County.[13]

Because of the conditions under which it met, as well as its accomplishments, additional personnel data of the Convention are of more than passing interest. All but 15 of the 61 delegates in both the regular and the recalled sessions were native born. Of the non-natives, six were born in Pennsylvania; three in New York; two in Ohio; two in Massachusetts; one in Maryland; and one, John Hall,

[9] *Ibid.*, p. 17; Convention, *Debates*, Vol. I. pp. 8, 25-26.
[10] *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 855-856; Convention, *Journal*, p. 71.
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 75.
[12] *Ibid.*, p. 83.
[13] *Ibid.*, p. 134.

the president, in Ireland. Many of the native-born delegates had had Northern contacts. Twenty-three of the delegates were farmers; 14 were either ordained ministers or exhorters; and there were four physicians, three merchants, two mechanics, two school teachers, one salt manufacturer, and one hotel keeper. Ages ranged from 24 to 66, but the average was well above 50.[14]

Only a few of the delegates knew much about the science and practice of government, but all were conscious of their representative capacity and their individual responsibility, which, together with their altered objectives, was responsible for the prolonged session. Many of those from the northern counties later became identified with the new state and held positions of honor and trust, but, after a short time, most of those from the central, southern, and eastern counties dropped out of sight. Some of them fill unmarked and even unknown graves.

The influence of loyal groups in Kanawha, Wyoming, and Upshur counties, acting through the military and the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a determining factor in certain phases of the Convention's work; for instance, the decision to include counties not in the control of the Federal forces and not eager for the dismemberment of Virginia. As the result doubtless of a concerted plan and purpose, Kanawha County supplied the delegate for Logan County. In addition to being a rallying ground for Federal home guards and regulars, Flattop Mountain in Wyoming County[15] supplied delegates for both McDowell and Mercer counties. The delegate from Pocahontas County, which was not represented in the regular session, was designated by a petition of fellow refugees to Upshur County; and the post office address of the Rev. John M. Powell, a delegate from Harrison County, was at that time Buckhannon, Upshur County, a Methodist Episcopal stronghold.

Although the Convention personnel from certain central,

[14] See Note No. 1.
[15] Flattop Mountain forms the boundary between Raleigh and Mercer counties, but it extends into Wyoming County.

southern, and eastern counties of the proposed state was determined in loyal nuclei and by the military, its esprit de corps was largely a product of the Christian ministry and its devout followers. In addition to the seven regularly ordained minister delegates, seven others—Captain Richard M. Cook, Waitman T. Willey, William Walker, Richard W. Lauck, Josiah Simmons, David S. Pinnell, and John R. McCutcheon—were exhorters, and most of the remaining delegates were followers of and closely associated with their minister guides and mentors. Seven of the minister delegates, Battelle, Brooks, Pomeroy, Ryan, Hagar, Trainer, and Powell, were conspicuous by their activity; and other delegates, even the two known Universalists, Hubbs and Soper, could not have escaped effects of the evangelical influences which had penetrated the mountain recesses of northwest Virginia since the days of Francis Asbury and the Great Awakening. The effects of these influences were attested in numerous ways, but in no way more tellingly than in the fact that five bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church were born in present West Virginia in the sixties of the last century.

It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the movement resulting in the formation of West Virginia was closely related to evangelical Christianity of the Methodist Episcopal variety. For a long time thereafter it was said that "the Methodists made West Virginia," and, as late as 1925, her University was described in an important educational center of the Middle West as "a state institution under control of the Methodist Episcopal Church." But for the purposeful and practical objectives of the leaders who, by a recorded vote, denied the Reverend Battelle's request to speak at length on his proposal for the gradual abolition of slavery in the new state, it could and probably would have been sponsored by religious zealots. Their final victory in bringing about the gradual abolition of slavery through the intervention of Congress led to the erroneous conclusion in some quarters, notably eastern Virginia, that "The Abolitionists made West Virginia."

There is, however, a large element of truth in statements regarding the part of the Methodists in making West Virginia. While the politicians and the elite who had so gratuitously assured their friends in the east that "the Trans-Allegheny will be with you to a man," were either fighting to make good their promise or remaining neutral to save their hides and their property, Methodist Episcopal circuit riders and their allies were penetrating the remotest recesses of the northwest to preach the gospel of salvation to "the people," and rally them to fight for the Union.

Apropos of this point, the following comment by the able and observing General Jacob D. Cox, who worked in close cooperation with Methodist Episcopal circuit riders and small farmers in the Kanawha Valley in 1861, is informing: "In our scouting expeditions we found little farms in secluded nooks among the mountains, where grown men assured us that they had never before seen the American flag, and whole families had never been further from home than a church and country store a few miles away. From these mountain people several regiments of Union troops were recruited in West Virginia, two of them being organized in rear of my own lines, and becoming part of the garrison of the district in the following season."[16]

The results are adequately told in these facts: West Virginia, including the Eastern Panhandle which was largely slaveholding, sent between eight and nine thousand soldiers to fight for the Southern Confederacy and more than three times as many to fight for the Union.

There were still other evidences of the power and influence of the clergy in the formation of West Virginia. At the outset of the Convention deliberations "the clergy of the city [Wheeling] and the Convention" were, on motion of Waitman T. Willey, requested to open the daily sessions with prayer,[17] which they did and meanwhile kept an eagle eye upon the proceedings. Although the existing state constitution provided that "no ministers of the

[16] Jacob D. Cox, *Military Reminiscences of the Civil War*, Vol. I, p. 85. See also Convention, *Debates*, Vol. I, pp. 8, 25-26.
[17] Convention, *Journal*, p. 7.

gospel or priests of any religious denominations" . . . shall be "a member of either house of assembly,"[18] that of the Reorganized Government, which met concurrently with the Constitutional Convention and in the same room but at different hours, contained at least one minister. He was the Reverend James G. West of Wetzel County, who, as a member of the adjourned session of the Second Wheeling Convention, had proposed the ordinance under which Virginia was dismembered.[19] Later he directed to consummation the necessary state legislation for approval of the new state.

Considering the large number of native-born delegates, the Convention activities of the non-natives were remarkable. As determined by index citations in the *Journal,* Van Winkle of Wood County, who had been a resident long enough to be acclimated, had the floor more than twice as many time as any other delegate. Generally, he closed the debate on important and controverted subjects. Other active non-native leaders, as determined by the same source, were Lamb and Battelle of Ohio County, Stevenson of Wood County, and Soper of Tyler County, president of the recalled session (February 12-20, 1863). Soper had New York contacts which, together with those of Van Winkle, may have been determining in such matters as the state debt and the use of the new state credit.

The position of John Hall of Mason County, president of the regular session, was unique. He was the only delegate of foreign birth, and, unlike most of his associates, he was a man of means. He was also an old time Whig and a person of poise and dignity. Together with his experiences as senator in the Virginia General Assembly, these things commended him to his associates who had already marked him for political preferment; but Hall's political career was cut short on October 23, 1862, when he killed Lewis Whetzell, editor of the Point Pleasant *Weekly Reg-*

[18] *Code of Virginia* (1860), p. 43.

[19] State of West Virginia, Department of Archives and History, *Second Biennial Report* (1908), p. 176; Virgil A. Lewis, *How West Virginia Was Made,* pp. 188, 204. Three times "the Rev. James G. West, a member of the House of Delegates," opened the daily sessions of the Convention with prayer. Convention, *Journal,* pp. 67, 79, 119.

*ister,* as the result of a controversy which grew out of proposals to suppress that newspaper for alleged anti-Union utterances.[20] On August 6, 1862, Hall's favorite son, Major John Thomas Hall, had been killed in action at Beech Creek.

John S. Carlile was the conundrum of the new state movement. In its initial stages he insisted that it would be sufficient to proclaim a state and leave to Congress its acceptance or rejection.[21] After his election in July, 1861, to the United States Senate to represent Union loyal Virginia, his ardor cooled somewhat. Unlike Waitman T. Willey, his colleague in the Senate, he was not a member of the Constitutional Convention which formed the new state constitution, but his loyalty was not questioned or suspected. When the request for separate statehood reached the United States Senate, Carlile, as a member of its Committee on Territories, was, therefore, selected to draft the necessary bill.

After almost a month Carlile reported Senate Bill No. 365, which was generally regarded as a "Trojan Horse." Among other things this bill added fifteen counties not included under the new state constitution. It also authorized a state convention to approve the extended boundary and a proposal for the gradual abolition of Negro slavery. When these conditions had been complied with and approved by the Virginia General Assembly, by each of the proposed additional counties, and by the original ones as well, the President was to proclaim the new state a member of the Union without further action of Congress.[22]

While describing this bill as a product of Carlile's "enlightened judgment"[23] Senator Willey readily joined his colleagues in amending it. The result was the Willey Amendment which provided for gradual abolition of slavery in the new state and made admission to the Union conditional on acceptance.[24]

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[20] Point Pleasant *Weekly Register*, October 29, 1862; *Ibid.*, May 3, 1882; Wheeling *Daily Intelligencer*, November 1, 1862; *Ibid.*, December 12, 1862.
[21] Virgil A. Lewis, *How West Virginia Was Made*, pp. 48-52.
[22] *Congressional Globe*, 37 Congress, 2 Session, pt. 4, pp. 2941-2942.
[23] *Ibid.*, p. 2942.
[24] *Ibid.*, pp. 3320, 3362.

To the surprise of new state advocates Carlile opposed the Willey Amendment and, together with Charles Sumner, Zachariah Chandler, and fifteen other Senators, he voted against it and the admission of West Virginia as well.[25] Moreover, he carried the fight to the people and with the aid of Sons of Liberty, then gaining a foothold in the Ohio Valley, he had much to say about the rights of a "sovereign state" in the Union.[26] In this strain he continued to oppose the new state and, whether unwittingly or not, to lay the basis of a new Democrat party within its bounds. In the absence of documentary source materials, his real motives may never be determined, but he certainly should not be included among the "Fathers of West Virginia."

As Carlile's new state enthusiasm grew negative and cold, that of Willey's became increasingly positive and warm. In the outset of the movement he had commented upon the possibilities of a "triple treason," first to the state of Virginia, then to the Confederated States of America, and finally to the Union. In the regular session of the First Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, he opposed efforts to extend her bounds beyond those of the Dismemberment Ordinance, except in the direction of the present Eastern Panhandle which was needed to control the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

As a slave owner Willey wished to protect property rights of loyal masters, and his approval of the Willey Amendment was doubtless influenced by current proposals for that purpose. In a masterly address before the recalled session of the Constitutional Convention, which alone entitled him to the distinction "Orator of the New State Movement," he defended the Willey Amendment.[27] Although he failed to receive compensation for his slaves, he later became a "Radical Republican."

Outstanding among other leaders were Benjamin H. Smith of Kanawha County,[28] who represented Logan County, and John A. Dille and John J. Brown, both of Preston

[25] *Ibid.*, p. 3397.
[26] Wheeling *Daily Intelligencer*, March 16, 1863; *Ibid.*, March 23, 1863.
[27] Convention, *Debates*, February 12, 1863.
[28] George W. Atkinson and Alvaro F. Gibbens, *Prominent Men of West Virginia*, p. 286.

County.[29] Smith was a distinguished lawyer who, although born in Virginia, was educated in Ohio and there trained for the bar under the tutelage of the later distinguished Thomas Ewing. As a Whig, Smith had served several terms in the Virginia General Assembly, but in 1860 was a Douglas Democrat. He was in 1866 the unsuccessful nominee of the Democrat party for governor of West Virginia. Both Dille and Brown were in 1860 Douglas Democrats and successful lawyers. Brown remained a Democrat; Dille became a "Radical Republican."

The part of Francis H. Pierpont, "Father of West Virginia," in her making is somewhat obscure and may remain so until the *Lincoln Papers,* now housed in the Library of Congress, become available in 1947. Like Lincoln, under whose direction and protection Pierpont acted both at Wheeling and at Alexandria, he was not enthusiastic over the new state movement in its inception. Instead, he would have used the Reorganized Government to bring about the restoration of Virginia to the Union. When he saw that this was possible and that the Reorganized Government could be used also to effect the dismemberment of Virginia, he enthusiastically favored dismemberment.[30]

For years Pierpont had been the unofficial spokesman of the plain people of the northwest in their fight against alleged injustices of the Slave Power. More important still, he was free from entangling political alliances. These things, together with his demonstrated ability and his resourcefulness in financing the Reorganized Government and that of the new state as well, justly and rightly entitle him to the distinction, "Father of West Virginia." His refusal to accept political preferment in the new state so that he might steer the Reorganized Government through unprecedented trials, which he clearly foresaw, lent a suggestion of martyrdom to his course. This can be best understood by a study of his relations with "Ben Butler, The Beast," and the failure of Virginians to appreciate his efforts in their behalf.

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[29] Samuel T. Wiley, *History of Monongalia County, West Virginia,* pp. 283-287, 324-331.
[30] C. H. Ambler, *Francis H. Pierpont, passim.*

[1] Following is a list of the names of the delegates in the First Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, together with the ages, native state, occupation, county represented, and post office of each, including convention attaches:

| | NAMES | AGE | NATIVITY | OCCUPATION | COUNTY | POST OFFICE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Battelle, Gordon | 47 | Ohio | Minister | Ohio | Wheeling |
| 2 | Boggs, John | 48 | Virginia | Farmer | Pendleton | Mouth Seneca |
| 3 | Brooks, Richard L. | 52 | Virginia | Farmer | Upshur | Rock Cave |
| 4 | Brown, James H. | 42 | Virginia | Lawyer | Kanawha | Kanawha C. H. |
| 5 | Brown John J. | 35 | Virginia | Lawyer | Preston | Kingwood |
| 6 | Brumfield, Wm. W. | 33 | Virginia | Farmer | Wayne | Ceredo |
| 7 | Caldwell, Elbert H. | 52 | Virginia | Lawyer | Marshall | Moundsville |
| 8 | Carskadon, Thos. R. | 24 | Virginia | Farmer | Hampshire | New Creek Station |
| 9 | Cassady, Jas. S. | 40 | Virginia | Farmer | Fayette | Fayette C. H. |
| 10 | Chapman, Henry D. | 63 | Mass. | Physician | Roane | Spencer |
| 11 | Cook, Richard M. | 41 | Virginia | Farmer | Mercer | Long Branch |
| 12 | Dering, Henry | 50 | Virginia | Merchant | Monongalia | Morgantown |
| 13 | Dille, John A. | 40 | Penna. | Lawyer | Preston | Kingwood |
| 14 | Dolly, Abijah | 44 | Virginia | Farmer | Hardy | Greenland |
| 15 | Gibson, David W. | 32 | Virginia | Physician | Pocahontas | Buckhannon |
| 16 | Griffith, Samuel T. | 32 | Virginia | Physician | Mason | West Columbia |
| 17 | Hagar, Robert | 51 | Virginia | Farmer | Boone | Boone C. H. |
| 18 | Hall, Ephraim B. | 39 | Virginia | Lawyer | Marion | Fairmont |
| 19 | Hall, John (Pres.) | 56 | Ireland | Farmer | Mason | Point Pleasant |
| 20 | Hansley, Stephen M. | 42 | Virginia | Lawyer | Raleigh | Marshall |
| 21 | Harrison, Thos. W. | 37 | Virginia | Lawyer | Harrison | Clarksburg |
| 22 | Haymond, Hiram | 55 | Virginia | Farmer | Marion | Palatine |
| 23 | Hervey, James | 41 | Ohio | Lawyer | Brooke | Wellsburg |
| 24 | Hoback, Johanis P. | 26 | Virginia | Teacher | McDowell | McDowell C. H. |
| 25 | Hubbs, Joseph | 54 | Penna. | Farmer | Pleasants | St. Marys |
| 26 | Irvine, Robert | 47 | Virginia | Lawyer | Lewis | Weston |
| 27 | Lamb, Daniel | 51 | Penna. | Cashier | Ohio | Wheeling |
| 28 | Lauck, Richard W. | 49 | Virginia | Lawyer | Wetzel | New Martinsville |
| 29 | Mahon, Edward S. | 45 | Maryland | Farmer | Jackson | Ravenswood |
| 30 | Mann, Andrew W. | 29 | Virginia | Farmer | Greenbrier | Falling Springs |
| 31 | McCutcheon, Jno. R. | 51 | Virginia | Farmer | Nicholas | Summersville |
| 32 | Montague, Dudley S. | 61 | Virginia | Hotel Keeper | Putnam | Red H. Shoals |
| 33 | O'Brien, Emmet J. | 42 | Virginia | Mechanic | Barbour | Burnersville |
| 34 | Parker, Granville | 51 | Mass. | Lawyer | Cabell | Guyandotte |
| 35 | Parsons, Jas. W. | 49 | Virginia | Farmer | Tucker | St. George |
| 36 | Paxton, James W. | 40 | Virginia | Merchant | Ohio | Wheeling |
| 37 | Pinnell, David S. | 50 | Virginia | Physician | Upshur | Buckhannon |
| 38 | Pomeroy, Jos. S. | 40 | Penna. | Minister | Hancock | Fairview |
| 39 | Powell, John M. | 36 | Virginia | Minister | Harrison | Buckhannon |
| 40 | Robinson, Job | 45 | Virginia | Farmer | Calhoun | Arnoldsburg |
| 41 | Ross, Andrew F. | 47 | Penna. | Teacher | Ohio | West Liberty |
| 42 | Ruffner, Lewis | 64 | Virginia | Salt Manu. | Kanawha | Kanawha Salines |
| 43 | Ryan, Edward W. | 25 | Virginia | Minister | Fayette | Gauley Bridge |
| 44 | Sheets, George W. | 38 | Virginia | Carpenter | Hampshire | Piedmont |
| 45 | Simmons, Josiah | 47 | Virginia | Farmer | Randolph | Claysville |
| 46 | Sinsel, Harmon | 44 | Virginia | Carpenter | Taylor | Prunytown |
| 47 | Smith, Benj. H. | 63 | Virginia | Lawyer | Logan | Kanawha C. H. |
| 48 | Soper, Abraham D. (Pres. Recalled Sess.) | 66 | New York | Lawyer | Tyler | Sistersville |
| 49 | Stephenson, B. J. | 35 | Virginia | Farmer | Clay | Clay C. H. |
| 50 | Stevenson, Wm. E. | 40 | Penna. | Farmer | Wood | Parkersburg |
| 51 | Stewart, Benj. F. | 52 | New York | Merchant | Wirt | Newark |
| 52 | Stuart, Champman J. | 41 | Virginia | Lawyer | Doddridge | West Union |
| 53 | Taylor, Gustavus F. | 26 | Virginia | Lawyer | Braxton | Braxton C. H. |
| 54 | Titchenell, Moses | 56 | Virginia | Minister | Marion | Palatine |
| 55 | Trainer, Thos. H. | 42 | Virginia | Minister | Marshall | Cameron |
| 56 | Van Winkle, Peter G. | 53 | New York | Lawyer | Wood | Parkersburg |
| 57 | Walker, William | 34 | Virginia | Lawyer | Wyoming | Oceana |
| 58 | Warder, Wm. W. | 40 | Virginia | Farmer | Gilmer | Troy |
| 59 | Wheat, Joseph S. | 60 | Virginia | Farmer | Morgan | Sir John's Run |
| 60 | Willey, Waitman T. | 50 | Virginia | Lawyer | Monongalia | Morgantown |
| 61 | Wilson, Archibald J. | 60 | Virginia | Farmer | Ritchie | Pennsboro |
| | Hall, Ellery R. (Secy.) | 27 | Virginia | Lawyer | Marion | Fairmont |
| | Hall, Sylvanus W. Asst. Secy.) | 24 | Virginia | Clerk | Marion | Fairmont |
| | Orr, James C. (Sergeant-at-Arms) | 33 | Virginia | Merchant | Ohio | Wheeling |
| | Startzman, Henry Doorkeeper) | 38 | Virginia | Farmer | Preston | Kingwood |

# Recent Trends in Historical Literature

*By* Oliver P. Chitwood[1]

---

When Hitlerism shall have been stamped out of human philosophy, and swords shall have been beaten into plowshares, and the nations have ceased to learn the art of war, then the millennium will have dawned on this planet. In that glorious period historical literature will be entirely free from the influence of religious, political, and racial bias and the other distortions arising from human imperfections. But until that time arrives we shall have to expect that historical narration will be influenced by public sentiment and colored by human passions.

By this we mean that changes in mass opinion are generally reflected in historical writing. I do not go so far as to say, however, that the decisions of the court of history closely follow the election returns; but we can safely assert that its findings, like those of the Supreme Court of the United States, are and for a long time will be greatly affected by the likes and dislikes of the people.

As the pendulum of public opinion swings back and forth, so does historical narration, in its interpretations and conclusions, move first to the right and then to the left. Change in the taste of readers leads to changes in fashion of historical writing.

One important cause of the oscillation of sentiment regarding historical questions is spiritual and intellectual fatigue. People tire of opinions and ethical attitudes just as they do of fashions and styles of dress. Women go from

[1] A paper read by Dr. Chitwood at the meeting of the West Virginia Historical Society, Charleston, May 17, 1941.

long skirts to short ones, not because the one style is more becoming than the other, but because the one is different from the other. A generation which in a few decades has gone from the plainness but comfort of mission furniture to the beauty and discomfort of colonial furniture, and from "long hair in athletes to short hair in flappers" could hardly be expected to remain static in its views on historical questions.

People in the mass get tired of being good, and they get tired of being bad. They weary of high ideals and later sicken of low standards. In our hero-worship we demand that old statues be pulled down from their pedestals and new ones put in their places. We tire of hearing Aristides called the Just and Thersites called the Bad.

This fickleness on the part of public opinion is largely responsible for some important changes in the writing of history which have taken place in recent decades. Some of these innovations have been for the better and some for the worse. Of these changes I shall have time to mention only a few.

(1) One long and rapid vibration of the pendulum has been caused by a reversal of our attitude as to responsibility for the First World War. In the heat of conflict, there was a widespread feeling in this country that the Teutonic Powers were entirely to blame for the war and that the Entente Powers were innocent victims of a great war plot.

Later, however, we got tired of hearing the Germans abused and began to long for a change of mental diet. Then, thanks to Mr. Harry Elmer Barnes and other self-styled revisionist historians, many people began to think that the war had been forced upon an innocent and reluctant Germany by the jingoism of imperialistic Russia and France. Now, however, the best authorities have swung back almost, though not entirely, to the original position held by fair-minded scholars of the war period.

Along with the new view as to the comparative innocence of Germany came a strong reaction against the fine ideal-

ism that was behind our participation in the conflict. The crusading fervor which prompted America to go to the aid of the other democracies was laughed at, and the biggest guffaw of all was reserved for the claim that we fought to make the world safe for democracy. "Let Europe stew in her own juice" was now the prevailing attitude. We were tired of being good. With the acceptance of a cynical philosophy there came a reaction against idealism and a return to pseudo-realism. A narrow selfish isolationism pushed aside a generous internationalism. Our example was followed by other powers and soon the world developed into a mad scramble for wealth and power. Idealism was scoffed at and a stone-age ideology developed in Europe and Asia.

We overlooked the patent fact that at the end of the war democracy was more widespread and secure than it had ever been in the entire history of the world. Never before or since have the masses had a larger share in the management of their own affairs. The fact that democracy did not continue to enjoy this security was due not to the failure of the war but to our refusal to follow up and conserve the results of our victory.

We were offered the primacy of the world and declined it because we were unwilling to assume the risks involved in this leadership. If during the two decades following the war the American people and government had persisted in the idealism behind our war with Germany and had been willing to assume a tithe of the risks and costs involved in that contest or a fraction of the self-sacrifice with which we are now confronted, democracy would still be in the saddle and peace would be reigning throughout the world.

The great democracies threw away their idealism without taking up a sane realism. In 1919 two practicable alternatives were offered to the world. One was the idealism of Wilson; the other was the realism of Clemenceau. The democracies rejected the former without adopting the latter. In consequence the world, except that part of it which

was dominated by dictators, slipped between these two stools and landed on a soft but unstable morass of flabby pacifism. A policy of selfish nationalism was preached and practiced which aroused a feeling of international enmity, and no adequate effort was made to allay this feeling by justice or to curb it by force.

If the victorious powers had put into effect the high ideals of Wilson, a world order would have been created in which Naziism and Fascism could never have taken root. These ideologies would not have thrived in an atmosphere of international fairness and justice. On the other hand, if the realism of Clemenceau had been carried out, these diabolic philosophies would have been stamped out in the beginning.

If the democracies had seized their great opportunity, Japan would now, in my humble opinion, be resting quietly and modestly within her island realm; Chiang Kai-Shek would be ruling over a united China including Manchuria; and Hitler instead of reddening the world with the blood of his innocent victims would now be painting houses for free and happy families.

For this tragic mistake the writers of history must come in for a share of the blame. If they had not been swayed by fashionable sentiment and all of them had adhered to the truth with Spartan courage and tenacity, they might have dissuaded the democracies from a policy based on fancy rather than fact.

May I venture the prophecy that we shall always be drawn into unnecessary wars until we take a sensible and realistic attitude toward conditions in Europe. To do this we must bear in mind (judging the future by the past) that whenever a great war starts in Europe the wind will immediately begin to blow toward the west. Soon this breeze will grow into a stiff gale which will bring the sparks of the conflagration to our own shores. The only way, therefore, to avoid entanglement in European quarrels is for our government to aid in stamping out the fires of conflict before they get beyond control.

(2) A second change in history writing has resulted from our desire to pull our heroes down from the pedestals on which our fathers had placed them. Our hero-worship has begun to tire of the old gods. In some cases this spiritual weariness is a wholesome symptom, for some of our so-called heroes do not deserve the classification which has been accorded them. In other instances, however, it comes from the proneness of human nature to forsake the worship of Jehovah for that of Baal. Our writers have discovered that America wants to be shocked. Our people are interested as never before in our great men, and the more human they are painted the better they like to read about them. If human frailty is mixed in with human greatness that gives the narrative a brighter color and a spicier flavor. Especially welcome are revelations of sex-weakness on the part of our heroes.

One useful service performed by these iconoclastic historians has been to disabuse our minds of the pious frauds perpetrated upon us in our youth by good-intentioned but misinformed teachers and ministers. When in the old days such men as Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, and others whom it would not be politic to mention, were held up in the pulpit as models of orthodox piety, the time had evidently come when zeal should be tempered with knowledge.

I do not believe that we as a people have been harmed by learning that John Hancock was a wind-bag and a smuggler or, as John Adams termed him, "an empty barrel." The revelations of recent scholarship regarding Daniel Webster gave quite a jolt to our hero-worship. It is indeed anything but soothing to our national self-complacency to know that the great defender of the Union was receiving a liberal retainer from the Second Bank of the United States at the time he was so ably championing its cause in the United States Senate, and that his defense of the protective tariff was rewarded by liberal gifts from manufacturers who were profiting by protection.

Many of the sensational charges, however, that have been

brought against American statesmen by recent biographers have been altogether harmful in their results. Some of these accusations have not been sustained by sufficient documentary evidence and, therefore, may be regarded as untrue, or at best very doubtful. Others are true, but are given such undue prominence as to destroy the perspective that sound historical statement demands. Such distortion is in effect misrepresentation.

For example, when Rupert Hughes says that Washington frequently beat his mother he does not present evidence to sustain the accusation. On the other hand, when Mr. Bruce devotes pages in his life of *John Randolph* in detailing the failings of a woman who afterwards became the wife of Gouverneur Morris, he may be giving actual facts, but such overemphasis on unimportant detail is more in the nature of interesting gossip than sound history.

If we were entirely dependent upon some of our popular literary scandal-mongers for our knowledge of our great men, we would conclude that Andrew Jackson owed his success, not to his courage, his sound judgment, his sympathy for and understanding of the people, but to his skill in the use of profanity and the fine marksmanship he displayed in duels; that Webster attained his rank as a statesman not by virtue of his exceptional ability, his eloquence, his attractive personality, and his profound knowledge of constitutional law, but because of the ease with which he could fall off the water wagon and the adroitness with which he could violate the Seventh Commandment.

(3) There have also been in recent decades quite an enlargement and enrichment of the content of history. The old histories were taken up largely with political events, with some space devoted to biographical material. Political activity constituted so important a part of history that history was defined as past politics, and politics, as present history. But a broader conception of history had come into use even before the end of the nineteenth century. Emphasis had now begun to be placed on economic life, and his-

tory was defined as an account of the evolution of society. It was believed that personality was not as important an element in human development as the economic factors. Great events like the discovery of America, the Protestant Reformation, and the French Revolution were not due to the acts of individuals but were the outgrowth of certain social and economic forces which had been silently at work for long periods previous to the culmination of the events.

According to this view, America would have been discovered, and a breach in the church would have come about approximately when these events happened, even if Columbus and Luther had never lived. By the end of the fifteenth century, Europe had reached the stage in its cultural development which enabled it to find and appropriate the new world, and if Columbus had not pointed out the way some one else would have done so. In like manner intellectual and social progress had by the beginning of the sixteenth century caused a cleavage in the theological thinking of the European peoples, and this would have eventuated in a denominational breach even if Luther had never tacked up his 95 theses. According to this theory, the "rent in the seamless robe of Christ" was caused not so much by the onslaughts of Luther on the church as by the silent economic and social forces that had been liberated by the Renaissance movement.

Such a conception of history was more nearly correct than the one it supplanted, but it put too low an estimate on personality as a factor in human development. I fancy I can notice now, that there is growing up in certain quarters a reaction against this theory, and I am inclined to the opinion that this reaction is responsible for the increased interest in biography manifested by the reading public during the past decade and a half.

(4) There has also been a considerable widening of the geographical scope of American history in the past half-century. Prior to the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century the histories of the United States were concerned mainly with the eastern fringe of the

country and largely with New England. The West was almost entirely ignored and the South was largely neglected. This was due partly to the fact that most of our histories were written by New Englanders or persons imbued with the New England tradition. Besides, students in the West and South had not devoted much attention to historical research, and so there was not available in these sections sufficient monographic material on which to base comprehensive historical narratives.

But in 1893 Professor F. J. Turner published his epoch-making essay on the *Significance of the American Frontier* and that gave a marked impetus to the study of western history. This tendency has greatly increased since that time, and it seemed to me that we were in danger of overrating the importance of the West as a factor in the development of American civilization. It looks now as if this tendency might be arrested by the ridicule which Sinclair Lewis and his disciples are heaping upon the Middle West. For they have been able to fasten upon this section the responsibility for Main streetism and Babbittism, and this is a heavy load for any region to have to carry.

A beginning has also been made toward a more adequate treatment of the South by historians, and we have reason to hope that our children may live to see and read a school history which recognizes that the war between the North and South is over, and that the latter section has in very truth been readmitted to the Union.

As a result of this broadening of the area of history we have come to revise our views regarding the relative importance of certain events, There are today probably as many as a dozen young people in every good-sized college who know that thirteen years before the Mayflower sailed an English colony had been established in Virginia; that long before Pastor Robinson gave his benediction to the Pilgrims, who were leaving Holland for the New World, a self-sacrificing minister was risking his life at Jamestown and suffering untold hardships with a patience and Christian resignation which would have done honor

to a New Testament saint; that more than a year before the Mayflower Compact was signed there had been established in Virginia a representative assembly, which was the prototype of our Congress and of the legislature of every state in the American Union.

(5) Another recent development in historical literature is the disposition on the part of certain writers to present correctly facts that fly in the face of patriotism and prejudice. As a result of this tendency there has been a closer approximation to the truth in dealing with our War for Independence and the War for Southern Independence. Thanks to the researches of such men as Fisher, Schlesinger, Van Tyne, Becker, McIlwain, Jameson and others, we have finally obtained a narrative of the secession of the colonies from the British Empire which is substantially correct. We now have a right to feel that the final break was justified, not so much by grievances which we had suffered at the hands of the mother country, as by the fact that we had grown up culturally, and so were ready for political independence. Neither side is to blame for the fact that the American colonies had attained political and cultural adulthood and were ready to set up house for themselves. The mother country made the mistake of not saying, "Erring children depart in peace," while the obstreperous colonies failed to exhibit the respect for or the patience with the parent state which should be expected from the proper type of filial piety. No one can blame a stalwart youth for wanting to leave the parental roof when he attains his majority, but we have a right to censure him if he thrashes his mother before leaving home.

(6) Another recent change in the craft of historical writing has been to put emphasis on style rather than on factual content. With most readers and many writers, felicity of expression has come to have a greater value than diligence in research and soundness of inference. As a result of this new evaluation most of the history which now finds readers is being written by the journalists. This

tendency fits in well with the disposition of Americans to distrust their experts. Just as we look to our automobile manufacturers rather than to our preachers for authoritative opinions on religion and to our flying mechanics rather than to our trained publicists for advice as to foreign policy, so we have turned to our journalists rather than to our trained historians to appease our literary appetites with historical tidbits.

Nor is this new tendency wholly to be deprecated. It has led to a marriage between history and journalism, and from this union there has issued a family of interesting writers who have made a decided improvement in historiography. It has caused a refurbishing of style among old-line historians and the acceptance of a scientific attitude by some journalists. For a noted historian like Charles A. Beard has a right to feel proud of his brilliant semi-journalistic style, while journalists like Marquis James and James Fort Milton are properly accorded high rank as scientific historians.

That every writer of history should cultivate an interesting style goes without saying; but to sacrifice historical accuracy to literary adornment is nothing short of criminal. It is also true that there is a legitimate use of fiction in historical narrative. In the coin on which is stamped the superscription of history the gold of fact may be judiciously mixed with the alloy of fiction. But if great care and restraint are not used in making this mixture the coin becomes counterfeit.

For example, Professor Wertenbaker in his recent work, *Torchbearer of the Revolution*, adds greatly to the interest of his narrative by interspersing it with accounts of imaginary scenes. But these imaginative pictures are labeled as such and the reader is not deceived into an acceptance of them as fact. On the other hand some of these purveyors of historical fiction are given to spinning yarns out of their imagination and calling them history.

Frequently there are ugly and disagreeable facts which stick up like snags in the stream of history. By ignoring

or denying the existence of these, a writer may often go along smoothly and thus produce a narrative which is most pleasing to the reader. But such a practice is as dishonest and hazardous as that of reversing the direction signs of a public highway. The writing of history is a sacred trust and no one should attempt it who does not regard loyalty to truth as the highest of all allegiances. Tampering with fact is a crime the enormity of which far outranks that of ordinary stealing.

Misinformation as to the past may induce a whole nation to pursue a wrong course. A writer of history who by distortion of the facts indoctrinates a people with erroneous ideas is like a flagman who opens the wrong switch to a thundering train. Think how different would be the condition of Europe today if the men who have been directing the policies of the great powers had during the past two decades been fully and correctly informed as to the significant happenings in neighboring states. Whenever truth is colored by prejudice, wishful thinking, or even patriotism, it is not adorned but stained. The muse of history is a virgin who cannot make a liason with attractive falsity without compromising her chastity

# An Historic Iroquois Site Near Romney, West Virginia

*By* Carl Manson and Howard MacCord

The Herriott Farm has been known for many years as the site of an historically occupied Indian village. It is reported by Fowke[1] that the Indians were Senecas who lived there for many years after the arrival of the whites. Fowke superficially explored the site in 1890, and mentioned in his report[2] that much contact material such as iron, glass, and copper was found with burials and on the surface. Dr. Warren King Moorehead also visited and collected specimens in this vicinity in 1890.[3]

In August of 1940, the site was visited by Ralph Fox of Washington, D. C., who made a small collection of surface material from the village. Examination of this material interested the authors in the possibility that there might be some connection between this culture and that found at the Keyser Farm site, excavated by the writers in 1940. In order to either substantiate or disprove this hypothesis the site was visited and the following information obtained.

The village is located on the farm of W. H. Herriott, one mile downstream from Hanging Rock, Hampshire County, West Virginia, and is now greatly reduced in size. The occupied area is slowly being destroyed by the encroachment of the Potomac River which is eroding the bank on which the village is located. The site occupies the upstream portion of a level field, the edge of which

[1] Archeologic Investigations in the James and Potomac Valleys, Washington, 1894. Page 65, Bulletin 23, B. A. E.
[2] *Ibid.*, page 65.
[3] 20th Annual Report, Bur. of Ethnology, Washington, 1898, page 164.

borders a small creek. Down river the field extends for nearly a mile to a point where the river and the hills come close together and consequently no bottom land is present. The width of the field at the occupied area is about six hundred feet and the height above normal river level is twelve feet. Evidence of aboriginal occupation was found scattered over a limited semi-circular area close to the river's edge. Cursory investigation of the surface revealed sherds, triangular points, animal bones, a few shell and copper beads, and a broken stone pendant.

It was noticed that in several cases pits and even post molds were exposed by the cutting action of the river, but none of these were dug into. At three points, however, human bones protruded from the bank, and it was decided that it would be in the interest of science to try to salvage the remains of these burials. This was done with a remarkable degree of success.

The first burial recovered was the fragmentary remains of a large adult. The legs, pelvis, and skull were missing and the arm bones were broken with the distal ends missing. In the dirt or fill immediately behind the skeleton and touching the lumbar vertebrae was a fine, ornate clay pipe of unusual design and technique, A little above this, and near the left scapula was one tubular copper bead. The position of the burial exhumed could not be noted because of the lack of important bones. The depth of the skeleton was one foot six inches from the surface.

Some fifty feet away, downstream, were the leg bones of a small individual, protruding from the bank at a depth of one foot four inches from the surface. This was the skeleton of a child of about seven years of age, lying on its back, and the legs fully flexed to the right. The arms were folded over the chest. Accompanying the burial and placed over the forearms and chest were the following artifacts:

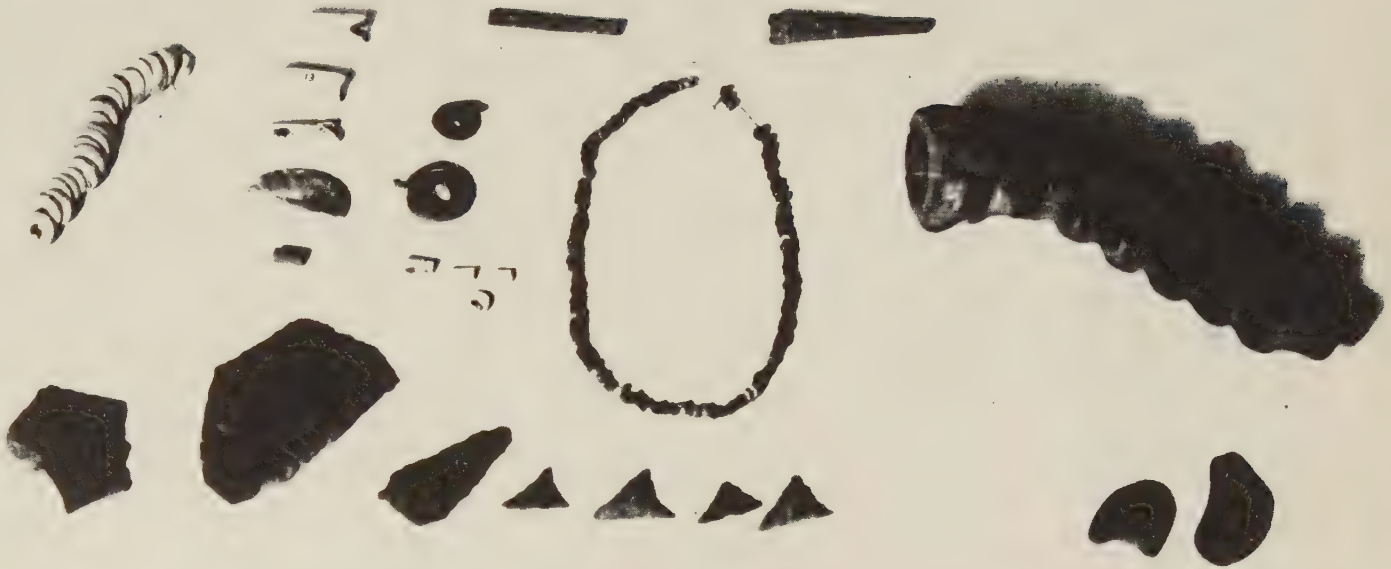
123 blue and black glass beads
3 tubular copper beads
16 large tubular shell beads

23 large disc shell beads
2 copper coils
1 broken shell gorget
1 copper pipe
25 small tubular shell beads
2 small tubular copper beads
numerous small shell disc beads

At a distance of six feet from the second burial uncovered, the pelvis and a few ribs of a third skeleton were exposed. This burial proved to be extremely fragile, and the only bones still present were the pelvis, vertebrae, ribs, and a few toe bones. One copper bead constituted the grave goods of this burial. Obviously, burial placement could not be determined because of lack of essential bones.

The few sherds recovered, all on the surface, show decorative features and design that are typically Iroquois. Design of these sherds is limited to the following motifs: Incised lines in parallel and angular groups; indentations formed with the thumb-nail or a blunt-pointed implement; or a combination of both of these groups. Of seventeen rim sherds recovered, two have the pointed corner, or castellation bearing a small lug, and two of the sherds have scalloped edges. The only sherd not conforming to the Iroquois pattern is grit tempered and consisted of closely grouped angular bands made by a cord wrapped indenting tool. Ninety-eight per cent of the sherds recovered were shell tempered, the remaining two per cent being fine grit or sand.

The pipe recovered with the first burial is a modification of the tubular pipe, being bent at the base of the bowl at an angle of forty-five degrees. Overall length is six inches, while the interior diameter of the bowl is one inch. It is shell tempered, unevenly fired, and has a smooth finish. The color ranges from light gray to black. Decorative motif is inanimate and consists of four parallel groups of node-like projections running length-wise along the pipe. Alternate lines have either seven or eight of these projections.



These artifacts accompanied the burials exhumed on the Herriott Farm. Now in the Museum, West Virginia Department of Archives and History

Since the Herriott Farm village is fast being destroyed by the erosive forces of the river, it is imperative that additional work be done at this site before it is totally lost to history. Due to lack of archeological knowledge concerning the Upper Potomac Valley, systematic excavation of a contact site would be of the utmost value in establishing a chronology of Indian occupation for this area.

# West Virginians in the American Revolution

*Assembled and Edited by* ROSS B. JOHNSTON

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The sources of this material are from the files of the Pension Office at Washington, from various county records, from notes of patriotic societies, principally the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and from a large miscellaneous group of published and private sources. Corrections and additions to this list will receive the careful attention of the editor.

DAVIS, DANIEL

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23111 and 27449 No. S. 8287

Born, Chester County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1759, and died in 1838. He was a private under Captain John Henderson, Virginia militia, for fourteen months. He was stationed at Fort Randolph, Point Pleasant, where he mentions Captain Arbuckle, Colonel Dickinson, and Colonel Skillern, and at King's Fort and Tott's Fort. He lived in Wayne County, on Twelve Pole Creek, and was placed on the pension roll from Cabell County in 1833. Supporting claims were made by Burwell Spurlock, John Samuels, and Jacob Kinnison.

DAVIS, JACOB

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23824 No. S. 17916

Born, Sussex County, New Jersey, 1760, moved with his parents to Louden County, Virginia, 1770, and filed pension application in Harrison County in 1834. Enlisted, September, 1776, under James Ratlekin, Cox, and Mason in the Virginia line under Colonel Shepherd and General Hand, and served eight months. Pension was granted. Supporting claims were made by John Nay and Joseph Tetrick.

DAVIS, JOHN

Service—New Jersey Va. No. 16220 No. W. 8654

Born, Monmouth County, New Jersey, May 1, 1755. Died June, 1842, and is buried at the Broad Run Baptist Church, Lewis County. Enlisted in New Jersey and served two years as drum major under Captain Fleming and Dennis in New Jersey regiments commanded by Colonels Heart and Henderson, and General Foreman.

Married Margaret Kelso, August 21, 1814-15. Widow died, February 10, 1855, at age of 84, in Harrison County. Pensions granted to soldier and widow in Lewis and Harrison counties. Supporting claims filed by William Davis, a brother, Benjamin Shannon, Jesse Chapman, William Fleming, and Amos Woofter.

DAVIS, JOSEPH (Surgeon)

Surgeon of Colonel Daniel Morgan's Rifle regiment in 1777.

DAVIS, JOSEPH (Lieutenant)

Born, Charles County, Maryland, April, 1761, and died in Hardy County, Virginia, September 16, 1831. He resided in Hampshire County during the Revolution and there married Rebecca Dent.

He served as a lieutenant in Company No. 2 of Colonel Daniel Morgan's Eleventh and Fifteenth Virginia regiments, which were organized May 31, 1777, to November 30, 1778. He was given a land grant in Louden County, Virginia, and settled there soon after his marriage in 1791.

DAVIS, JOSEPH

Born, Dorchester County, Maryland, October 24, 1767, moved to Fauquier County, 1780, thence to Louden, Rockingham, Monongalia, and Harrison counties. Enlisted at the age of fifteen as personal servant to General Henry Lee and served seven months under Captains Jennins, Wells, Lieutenants Skinner, Randolph, and General Lee. Claim for pension rejected as he had not established military service.

DAVIS, SAMUEL

Service—Virginia Va. No. 6530 No. W. 2534 and B.L.Wt. 26528

Born, Louden County, Virginia, April 28, 1762, and died September 10, 1847. Enlisted in Louden County and served as a private six months under Captain Frank Broy and Carnes in the Virginia line under Colonel Merriweather.

Lived in Louden County until 21, then moved to Frederick County, thence to Kentucky, then back to Louden County, and finally to Harrison County. He married Ruth Lewis, January 27, 1802, who was born in 1784. Their children were: John, James, William, Israel, Humphrey, Matilda, Davis Young, Garry (dead), and Joseph. The marriage was performed by Isaac Morris in Harrison County. Both soldier and widow received pensions. Bounty land warrant was also issued for 160 acres. Supporting claims were filed by Robert Parks, David Dilworth, John Middleton, and John Romine.

DAVIS, SAMUEL

Member of Captain Shepherd's rifle company in 1776. Taken prisoner at Fort Washington in 1776, and died or was killed on a prison ship, February 15, 1777.

DAVIS, SAMUEL BARKER

Service—Virginia Va. No. 6285 No. W. 1728 and B.L.Wt. 34532

Enlisted under Captain James Renn July 1, 1775, Fairfax County, Virginia, and was engaged in the defense of the city of Alexandria from threatened attacks of Lord Dunmore then on the Potomac River. In Captain Thomas Pollard's company, marched through Alexandria, Georgetown, Frederick, York, Lancaster, and Reading to join the main army under General Washington on their retreat from the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. Enlisted in Louden County, Virginia militia under Captain John Linton, July 13, 1781. Marched to Fredicksburg and Rich-

mond to join army of General Lafayette. Attached to Muhlenberg's regiment, under Colonel Merryweather and Major Hardman, and discharged, September 26, 1781.

Born, Charles County, Maryland. Removed to Fairfax County, Virginia, 1769 or 1770, thence to Louden County, then Prince William County, and in 1787 moved to Hampshire County. On December 7, 1814, married Ann Bogle, who was born about 1794. The soldier, according to Mineral County records, had married Rebecca Bussey in 1778. Pension certificates were issued and also bounty land warrants for 160 acres. Supporting claims were filed by William Welsh and Elias Jones.

DAVIS, SPENCER

Service—Virginia Va. No. 16932 No. W. 5261

At the outbreak of the Revolution, resided in Louden County, Virginia, and there enlisted December 1, 1780, and served nineteen months as a private under Captain Daniel Feagans, and Lieutenants John Rapee and Lucket Humphreys in the Virginia service under Colonel West and General Wordsworth. Other officers were Captain William Smith, Lieutenant George Taylor, and Colonel Wolcott of Connecticut. Saw service with the northern army and was discharged, April 10, 1782.

In Louden County, marriage bond is filed of Spencer Davis and Ann Wornall of Shelbourn Parish. Van Davis was guarantor with Spencer. The marriage took place, December 26, 1786.

Soldier applied for pension, in Hampshire County, which was granted, October 16, 1833. The pensioner, born, 1761, died, July 6, 1838. His widow, aged 79 in 1840, applied for a pension in Muskegon County, Ohio, in 1844. Supporting claims were filed by Enoch Furr, Minor Furr (cousin of Davis whose mother was a Furr), James Wornall, and Nancy Chamberlain.

DAVIS, THOMAS

By executive order of the State of Virginia, May 28, 1834, the heirs of Thomas Davis were allowed land bounty for services as a soldier in the Continental Line for three years. Warrant 12282 was issued. In Logan County, Virginia, it was certified that Thomas Davis, Revolutionary soldier, had died in 1825 intestate, leaving William, Henry, Sally (Hensley), Nancy (Evans), and Jane Davis as heirs.

DAVIS, WILLIAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 13133 No. S. 8277

Resided in Orange County, Virginia, at outbreak of Revolution, and there enlisted and served two years as private in the company of Captain Taylor, Second Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, commanded by Colonel Spottswood. Fought at Brandywine, Germantown, and at other points in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Made application for pension in Orange County, Virginia, which was granted in 1833. Supporting claims by John Williams, Cudden Davis, and Francis Cowherd. (This soldier is grouped with Preston County, Virginia, men.)

DAVIS, WILLIAM
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12784 No. W. 284 and B.L.Wt. 333
Enlisted in Virginia in company of Captain Madison Fields, Ninth Virginia Regiment, under Colonel Davis Gaskins and Generals Morgan and Wayne. Served four years and six months, seeing action at Bunker Hill and Yorktown. Married, March 25, 1819, Logan County, Kentucky, to Mary Taylor by Reuben Giddens, Justice of the Peace. Received pension and bounty lands in Kentucky.

DAVIS, WILLIAM
Service—Virginia Va. No. 6326 No. W. 6973
Enlisted, Amherst County, Virginia, 1777, and served two years and eight months as private in company of Captains Penn, Cabell, Dillard, and Franklin, under Colonels Washington and Preston, and Generals Lee, Green, and Washington. Was at Jamestown, Halifax, Guilford Courthouse, and Yorktown. Soldier married Benedicta Milstead, January 1, 1787. Certificate of pension issued to soldier, 1834, Fayette County, Virginia. Soldier died, January 20, 1846, and widow also received pension. Supporting claims by Walter Sandridge, Robert Carter, Henry Payton, and Colonel Anderson.

DAVIS, WILLIAM
Enlisted under Captain Hugh Stephenson in 1775; reenlisted in Captain William Brady's rifle company from Berkeley County, Virginia, in June, 1776. Badly wounded near Fort Washington. Later served under Colonel Daniel Morgan.

DAVIS, WILLIAM
Service—New Jersey Va. No. 16222 No. S. 5329
Born, Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1758. There enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, June, 1776, and served nineteen months under Lieutenant Derrick Longstreet, Captain Dennis Cowherd, and Colonel Henderson, New Jersey Regiment. He fought at Germantown and James Town. Applied for pension, Harrison County, which was granted in 1833. Supporting claims were made by his brother, John, Jesse Chapman, and James Fleming.

DAVIS, WILLIAM
Service—Virginia Va. No. 23411 No. S. 10521
Applied for Revolutionary War pension in Lewis County, under act of 1832. Certificate was issued, June 17, 1834, for two years service, but this was suspended in 1835.

DEEM, ADAM
Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 23988 No. S. 10522
Born, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, 1761, the son of John Deem. Enlisted in Fayette County in 1777 and served six months under Captain Stokely, Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, under Colonels Brodhead, Gibson, and Bayard, and Major Finley, engaged in scouting and guard duty. Pension was issued to him in Wood County in 1834, but was dropped from the rolls in 1835, and there is no record of reinstatement.

DEEM, JACOB (Ensign)

Born, Frederick County, Maryland, in 1764. Lived in Westmoreland, now Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at outbreak of Revolution. There enlisted, May 1, 1781, as ensign under Captains Pigman and Felty, and Colonel Cook. His commission as ensign at age of 17 was signed by Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania. Applied for pension in Wood County, Virginia, in 1834. His claims were supported by Thomas Pribble, Hiram Pribble, and Adam Deem, a brother. The claim was rejected.

DEHART, ABRAHAM

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 6012 No. S. 39426

Enlisted as a private in 1775 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, under Captain Rees, Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Establishment, Colonel Craig commanding, and served seven years. He fought at Brandywine, Monmouth, Green Springs, and Yorktown. Pension was granted him, July 29, 1819, in Monroe County, Virginia. He was 65 years old in 1820.

DELANY (DELANEY), MARTIN

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 6381 No. S. 39425 and W.L.Wt. 1056

Enlisted, Chester County, Pennsylvania, under Captain John Christy, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Johnston, and served six years. He was discharged at Philadelphia August, 1793, after having had service at Shorthill, Couches (Canches) Bridge, Brandywine, Germantown, Jamestown, and Little York.

The soldier, born in 1751, died June 20, 1827, or 1837, near the mouth of Birch River, Braxton County. His wife, Hannah, was 60 years old in 1820. Pension was granted to Delany in Greenbrier County, February 4, 1819, and bounty land warrant for 100 acres was also issued.

DENT, JOHN (Lieutenant)

Service—Virginia Va. No. 2491 No. W. 4663

Born, February 18, 1755, Louden County, Virginia, and died, September 20, 1840, Monongalia County, Virginia. Enlisted, Monongalia County, April, 1777, as a private under Captain David Scott, Thirteenth Virginia Regiment Continental troops, commanded by Colonel John Gibson, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Campbell, and Major Taylor. Under General Hand he had written orders to go as sergeant to a fort on the Ohio between the mouth of Big Beaver and Wheeling Creek and remain there for further orders. On his return to Fort Pitt, General Hand and all but the two companies of troops under Captain Scott and Captain Heath had left. He remained there as sergeant until commissioned ensign, Ninth Virginia, October 31, 1778, and lieutenant, April 6, 1779, and attached to Captain Jacob Sullivan's company under General McIntosh during the summer and fall. Colonel Gibson offered him the captaincy of a company of cavalry but he settled his accounts and resigned in November, 1780.

Pensions were granted to both the soldier and his widow in Monongalia County. Records of 1829 show that he sought land bounty warrant as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War but it is not clear whether this

was granted. His claims are approved by statements of Waitman Fleming, Dudley Evans, aged 76 (brother of Margaret Dent), George Deering, Moses Cox, Aaron Barker, and George D. Evans.

Lieutenant Dent married Margaret Evans in Monongalia County, in June, 1780, and the records of their marriage are on file. Margaret Dent was 78 years old in 1841. Their children are: Elizabeth, December 26, 1780; John, January 24, 1783; George, November 18, 1784; Dudley, March 1, 1787; Ann, May 3, 1789; Nimrod, June 8, 1792; Margaret (Higgs), April 1, 1794; Enoch, May 21, 1796; James, August 15, 1798; Marmaduke, February 25, 1801; Arnradey, April 3, 1803; Barnady, February 25, 1808.

DEPUE, HENRY

Application for pension, December, 1833, in Wood County, by Henry Depue for Revolutionary War services following enlistment in New Jersey, was rejected as it was believed that Depue could not have been old enough.

DEVERS, JAMES

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23877 No. S. 17924

Born, North Carolina, October 26, 1754, and later removed to Maryland, to Frederick County, Virginia, and to Fairfax, Fauquier, Harrison and Monongalia counties. He enlisted in Fairfax County, in September, 1777, and served nearly twelve months in the company commanded by Captain Dennis Ramsey in Colonel Gilpin's regiment of Virginia troops. He was in the battle of Germantown, Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs, and was taken prisoner on board the ship Tempest, which ship was taken by the British under the command of Arnold and Phillips. At that time he was under command of Captain Charles Little. He was discharged from service in 1781 at Richmond. He had passport signed by Ensign James Demah, dated April 30, 1781, that he was a prisoner of war upon parole and that he had leave to return to Fairfax County. He received pension while living in Monongalia County, Virginia, in 1834. This pension was suspended but later resumed.

DEVERICKS, JOHN

Service—Virginia Va. No. 4868 No. W. 7007

Born, Pendleton County, Virginia, 1763, and there enlisted in February, 1781, under Captains Quinn, Hicklin, and Prage in the Virginia militia. He died June 13, 1843. The Augusta County records show the marriage of Devericks at the home of John Peples to his daughter, Mary, April 24, 1787, with Reverend Samuel Shannon as the minister. The soldier received pension as did his widow, who was 83 years old in 1846. Supporting claims in their behalf were filed by Edward Stewart, Ensign Samuel Rullin, and Mary Hodge.

DEVIEZE (DEVIESE), ABRAHAM

Born, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1746, later moved to Washington County, then to Wood, and to Lewis County, Virginia. Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army, August 1, 1777. Applied for pension in Wood County, November 29, 1833, with supporting affidavits from Peter Stallman and Benniah Depue, but claim was not allowed.

DEY, SAMUEL

Service—Virginia Va. No. 12828 No. S. 6782

Born, January, 1744, Monmouth County, East New Jersey, and died in 1835. In Augusta County, Virginia, enlisted, 1779, and served nine months under Captain James Finley and Captain John McCreay in the Virginia militia under Colonel Sampson Matthews and General McIntosh. Substituted for Andrew Johnson who was a drafted militia man from Augusta County. Applied for pension in Greenbrier County, which was granted in 1833. Supporting claim made by James Gregory.

DINGES, PETER

In Mercer County is the grave of Peter Dinges, a soldier of the American Revolution, who participated in the Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1744, and was also in Trigg's Battalion of Artillery in Lafayette's corps at the Battle of Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

DIXON, WILLIAM

Born, New Castle County, Delaware, 1760. Enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from Wilmington, Delaware, October 1, 1777, under Captain James. Applied for pension, December 31, 1833, in Wood County. Widow applied for pension, November 18, 1854, Ritchie County. Supporting claims by Allen Calhoun and Edmund Taylor. Claim rejected.

DOBBINS, JOHN

Service—Pennsylvania Va. No. 16401 No. W. 3784

On June 6, 1819, before the Greenbrier County Court, John Dobbins, aged 72, declared that he enlisted in 1776 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in the company of Captain James Taylor, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. He served his term of one year and reenlisted at Charlestown, Pennsylvania, in 1777 in the same company, but this time was with the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnston. He continued in service until 1783 with the wagon trains and was not in any battles. The soldier received pension in 1820 for six years service. He died April 11, 1833.

Sometime before 1794, the soldier married Elizabeth Keener, daughter of Samuel Keener. She was born about 1755 in Millersville, now Woodstock, Virginia, and moved with her parents to Whiteley Creek, Green County, Pennsylvania, fifteen miles north of Morgantown when she was ten years old but they may have lived for a time in Lancaster County before going so far west. John and Elizabeth Dobbins had one son, Samuel, born on Patterson Creek, Hampshire County, about 1786. The widow applied for pension which was granted in 1846. Her claims were supported by her brothers, John, who lived in Braxton County, Virginia, and George, who lived in Taylor County, Virginia, in 1845. They both stated that they had been born on Whiteley Creek, Pennsylvania, and that they had attended the wedding of their older sister, Elizabeth.

DODD, EZRA

The grave of Ezra Dodd, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, is in the Maple Grove Cemetery, Marion County.

DONNALLY, ANDREW (Colonel)

Born, 1745, in the north of Ireland and emigrated to America about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Augusta County, Virginia, where he married, in 1766, Jane McCreery, daughter of John McCreery, who had settled in Augusta about 1744.

He built Donnally's Fort, a strong blockhouse, consisting of a double log house, two stories high, surrounded by pickets, in 1771 or 1772, about ten miles north of Lewisburg. He is said to have been lieutenant of Botetourt County, in 1775. In 1776, he was captain of militia, and when Greenbrier County was formed in 1777, he became lieutenant-colonel of that county. In May, 1778, he defended his fort against one of the strongest Indian attacks experienced in western Virginia. More than two hundred Indians are believed to have taken part in this attack, after an unsuccessful assault on Fort Randolph, Point Pleasant. The heroic exploit of John Prior (Pryor) and Phillip Hammond, disguised as Indians by Nonhelema, the sister of Chief Cornstalk (who was staying at Fort Randolph at that time) in running from Point Pleasant to the Greenbrier settlements just before the attack in time to give warning of the approaching savages, is one of the outstanding events of western border history.

Colonel Donnally later moved to the Kanawha Valley and there continued his activities in the development of that region just as he had done in the Greenbrier Valley. He died and is buried on the south side of the Kanawha at Charleston.

The children of Andrew and Jane Donnally were: Catherine B., born, 1768, died, 1858, married John Wilson, June 5, 1803; Polly or Mary, born 1767, married Reuben Slaughter; Charles, born, 1769, died very young; Jennie; Elizabeth, married Jacob Skyles; Sallie, married Henderson; Andrew, Jr., born, October 17, 1778, died, June 21, 1849, married Marjory Van Bibber, May 31, 1802; John, born, 1784.

DONNELLY, WILLIAM

Enlisted as a private in Captain Shepherd's company in 1776. Taken prisoner at Fort Washington in 1776, and died in captivity, January 10, 1777.

DORAN, ALEXANDER

Service-New Jersey Va. No. 31165 No. S. 12784

Born, 1760, Manhen Township, Morris County, New Jersey, where he lived until 1781 when he moved to Virginia. Enlisted, 1776, as a private under Lieutenant Robert Hoggans, Captain Thomas Reardon and Major Francis Barber, Third New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel Elias Drayton. Continued in service sixteen months and engaging in campaigns about Albany, against Quebec, and on the Hudson River. Received pension in Hampshire County, Virginia, July 22, 1837. Supporting affidavits filed by Robert Young, John Howe, James Smith, and Alexander Poston.

DORTON, HENRY
Service—Virginia Va. No. 12570 No. S. 5362

Born, Bladensburg, Maryland, in 1748, resided in Prince George County, Maryland, for nine years after the Revolution, and then removed to Monongalia County, Virginia. Enlisted in the fall of 1777 at Redstone (now Brownsville), Pennsylvania, in the company of Captain Joseph Foard in the Virginia service under Colonel John Gibson, Generals Hand and McIntosh. Mentions Captains Foreman, Scott, and Lieutenants Dent and Cross. Pension received by Dorton in Monongalia County, in 1833. Soldier died, June 11, 1836. (Certificate of service from Captain Foard's company is in the safe in the chief's room of the old War and Navy Division, Washington.) Affidavit in favor of Dorton was filed by Matthew Gray.

DOTSON, RICHARD
Service—Virginia Va. No. 16219 No. S. 5364

Born, Shenandoah (now Frederick) County, Virginia, October 23, 1752, and lived there twenty years. Resided, Green County, Pennsylvania, 1774, and after the Revolution lived in Shenandoah, Louden, Hampshire, Wood, and Tyler counties, in the latter of which he filed his pension application in 1833. It was issued to him, July 18, 1833.

Dotson was in service from 1774 to 1779 as an Indian spy under Captain Minor in the Virginia militia guarding and protecting the frontiers in Green County, Pennsylvania and Virginia. He had three tours of service of six months each. In one skirmish, one Indian was killed by John Hall, and John Nichols, one of Dotson's comrades, lost his life.

DOWBERMAN (DOUBERMAN or TOWBERMAN), HENRY
Service—Continental Pennsylvania Va. No. 1192 No. S. 39453

Enlisted, January 9, 1776, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and served three years and eight months under Captains North and Christie, Fifth and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, under Colonels Johnson and Nicholas, and General Wayne. He took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Ticonderoga. He was wounded and discharged from service, August 18, 1780. He received a pension in Pendleton County, Virginia, June 30, 1818, aged 65. Supporting claims had been filed by Caleb North and Lieutenant George North.

DUDLEY (DUDLY), SAMUEL
Service—Conn. Privateer Va. No. 12734 No. S. 6806

Born, New London, Middlesex County, February 21, 1763, and there resided until 1796 when he moved to Monongalia County, Virginia. His grave is in Dudley Cemetery, near Farmington, Dunkard Hill Run, Marion County.

Dudley enlisted June, 1778, Saybrook, Connecticut, in company commanded by Captain Shipman Lays, and Ensign Doty Mead in Connecticut regiment, commanded by Colonels Selden, Bebee, and Wells. He served fifteen months, part of which service was on the Sloop Sally as a privateer, under command of Captain Seth Warner, and in the

Sloop Lively in 1781, commanded by Master Peck and Master Elisha Hunt. Pension was granted in Monongalia County, 1833.

DUFFIELD, ABRAHAM

Service—Virginia Va. No. 23325 No. S. 9389

Born, Fauquier County, Virginia, 1763, and enlisted, March 10, 1782, Greenbrier County, Virginia. Served six months as a private under Captain Hull of the Virginia line, guarding the frontier. Made application for pension, supported by statements of David Hannah and John Cutliss, in Nicholas County, October 19, 1833. Certificate was issued but was later suspended. Among other officers mentioned are Ensign George Orison, Captains Arbuckle and Stewart, and Colonel Donnally, and Majors Grims and Hamilton.

# Book Reviews

CHANCELLOR KIRKLAND OF VANDERBILT, By Edwin Mims. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1940. Pp. 362. $3.00.

Chancellor James Hampton Kirkland of Vanderbilt University possessed unusual ability, both as a scholar and as an administrator. The recipient of the Ph.D. degree in philology from the University of Leipzig, he was easily the most carefully trained scholar among Southern college executives. On the other hand he established the longest service record of any administrator of a major institution of higher learning in America. His forty-four year chancellorship of Vanderbilt bettered President Eliot's record at Harvard by four years.

Moreover, his administration was more noteworthy for its achievements than for its length. As Dr. Mims points out, Kirkland created an organic unity among all departments and raised their standards. Although he never permitted material standards to supplant intellectual and spiritual values, great material progress was made. He enlarged the productive funds of the University from less than $1,000,000 to more than $20,000,000; the value of the physical plant from $708,000 to $6,500,000, and the total income from approximately $50,000 to $1,621,000. The admiration of college presidents with financial worries will be won when they learn that he began his administration in the panic year of 1893.

When Professor Mims states that Kirkland increased the endowment, he means just that, and not merely that the growth occurred during his administration. In July 1919 the General Education Board, in making its initial but unprecedentedly large grant of $4,000,000 to Vanderbilt's medical department, cited as "perhaps the most important" reason for its action the fact that Chancellor Kirkland possessed the vision, energy and leadership requisite for launching and developing a modern school of medicine. Before making the appropriation the General Education Board required Kirkland to undergo a thorough medical examination as a guarantee of the future.

Abraham Flexner has written in his autobiography, *I Remember*, that when his brother Bernard offered to endow an Abraham Flexner lectureship at any school the former preferred, he selected Vanderbilt partly because it was "conducted by one of the ablest of American educationalists."

Mims' statement that Kirkland's success in the difficult business of securing substantial contributions from educational foundations, the Vanderbilt family, alumni and friends of the University resulted from their confidence in his financial and administrative ability is collaborated by others. Kirkland's reports and interviews "showed them definite opportunities of sustaining worthy enterprises."

Kirkland, however, was much more than an effective raiser and a faithful steward of endowments. Under his leadership the University triumphed in the Supreme Court of Tennessee over certain influential persons in the Southern Methodist Church who had sought to control its administration and its policies. This victory not only freed Vanderbilt from the threat of domination by "a narrow sectarianism and a belligerent fundamentalism," but it also exerted a salutary influence on other institutions so that today most church-related colleges do not restrict their faculties exclusively to members of their own denomination.

The Chancellor's contributions to education were not confined to his half century at Vanderbilt or to his teaching at Wofford College, his alma mater. He will be remembered also as the man who did more than any other individual to unite Southern institutions in a drive for higher standards at a time when clear-cut boundaries between school and college work and between college and university work were non-existent. He was a founder of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and of the Southern University Conference, and a dominant figure in the Conference for Education in the South, the Southern Education Board, the American Council on Education, and the Association of American Colleges.

Kirkland took a liberal and courageous attitude toward the Negro. As a member of the State Board he labored valiantly to improve educational conditions for Negroes. He displayed an active interest in the reorganization and rebuilding of Meharry Medical School and he befriended Fisk University on numerous occasions.

Dr. Mims is entirely justified in his contention that the story of Kirkland's life possesses an appeal beyond educational circles, inasmuch as it throws much light on war and post-war conditions in the South. Kirkland's father died during the Civil War, leaving his widow with a small house and lot and three daughters and four sons. Her heroic efforts to keep them all in food and clothes closely resembled the struggles of Josephus Daniels' widowed mother as described by her son in his *Tar Heel Editor.* Abraham Flexner has characterized the experience of the Kirklands as similar to that of his own family.

Dr. Edwin Mims is particularly well qualified to write Chancellor Kirkland's biography, having been his student and from 1912 until Kirkland's death in 1939 his colleague and personal friend. Moreover, he had access to the Chancellor's official and personal correspondence and a variety of other important sources. The result is what one would expect, an authoritative, warmly sympathetic and inspirational biography.

The relations of Dr. Mims with his subject were much more intimate than those of Dr. Malone with President Edwin A. Alderman, consequently the Kirkland biography sounds a more personal note and is less coolly objective than the admirable study of Alderman.

In this biography Dr. Mims again demonstrates his unquestioned ability to write beautiful prose. This reviewer, however, would have been better pleased if he had refrained from using such cliches as "indomitable will"

(p. 93), "makes bold to say" and "pent-up emotions" (p. 120), and "The cards were stacked against him" (p. 176).

It would take a much more serious defect than hackneyed expressions to dim the brightness of Dr. Mims' truly excellent biography. The Vanderbilt University Press is to be congratulated on the attractive format of this its first volume.

Morris Harvey College CARROL H. QUENZEL

HAWK'S NEST. By Hubert Skidmore. New York: Doubleday Doran and Company, Inc., 1941. Pp. 368. $2.50.

At a gigantic bend in the New River, on the Midland Trail, in Fayette County, West Virginia, a rock-bound precipice, known as Hawk's Nest, rises 585 feet above the river level with an altitude of 1292 feet. Visitors from all over the world have stood near its edge, looked down into the canyon from the dizzy heights, and contemplated in wonder the handiwork of a God who could lift a mountain high and cleave a rocky gorge through which a river runs so far below as to resemble a thin ribbon of molten silver. Awful beauty lies as far as eye can see; but if the old rock could speak, it would tell a tale so tragic, so shameful, so dramatic that visitors would stop their ears and cry, "Don't tell me! Such things don't happen in America."

The rock can't speak, but Hubert Skidmore, a native of West Virginia, who has lived most of his life within a few miles of Gauley Bridge, the little town lying under the shadow of the huge rock, can speak; and he does.

Ten years ago men came from all over a depression-ridden United States to Gauley Bridge. *They* were building a tunnel under the mountain. Hunger and poverty had been the lot of these men; and somewhere, somehow, they had heard of a huge construction job in West Virginia that was hiring men—even "niggers" were getting as must as forty cents an hour. Down from the Blue Ridge came the hill folk, hoping and praying for work. They got it. From the idle towns of Pennsylvania they came, from the draught-ridden West, from the slow-moving South—asking nothing but the chance to labor with their hands. They were given the chance. "Long" Legg voiced the jubilation of these men when he said, "Everybody in the whole damn valley is goin' to get a job. We'll all be diggin' a hole right through that great big old bastard of a mountain up there."

They dug the hole, the huge tunnel that sneaks through the mountain today as if ashamed of the disaster that overtook these defenceless migratory workers. Ignorant, trusting, hopeful, they obeyed the will of their master who betrayed them, sending them unprotected into a tunnel, that was being cut through silica rock. When the dread disease, silicosis, began to take its toll of the tunnel-workers' lives, we watch a heartless construction company shirk responsibility, dole out useless black pills, bury the dead, sometimes unknown to their families, in unmarked graves, and offer no compensation to the sufferers or their survivors.

In this dramatic epic of human hope and suffering, Mr. Skidmore has interwoven the lives of the men and women who came to Gauley Bridge to *work* and who stayed to *die*. There came Lock and Daisy Mullens who wanted a hill farm; there came Maw Reip and her family, three sons, fine ambitious young men who worked in the tunnel; there came Pete Cervak and his sweetheart Anne who needed money for marriage; there came "Long" Legg and Jim Martin; there came Lessie Lee Rucker who took life as it came, and with honest friendliness reached out a helping hand to all who came her way. But with all their hopes, all their ambitions there was no escape from the terrible disease that came to be named only in whispers. Each one is touched by the disaster that stalks the camp at Gauley Bridge; and it is difficult to find words of sufficient strength to plumb their tragedy, or words of sufficient beauty to picture them.

Beckley, West Virginia MRS. CLAY S. CROUSE

WASHINGTON AND THE REVOLUTION: A REAPPRAISAL. By Bernhard Knollenberg. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1940. Pp. 269. $3.50.

Mr. Knollenberg, the librarian of Yale University, has written a very scholarly account of some aspects of the American Revolution. He has delved into all the known authorities on this subject, as well as many sources of unimpeachable authority not readily available to the general public. Very aptly Mr. Knollenberg quotes a passage from Don Quixote on the mission of the historian, who, says Cervantes, must never permit himself to "be biass'd either by Interest, Fear, Resentment, or Affection to deviate from Truth, which is the Mother of History."

Many of our historians of the American Revolution in an attempt to glorify the young United States of America have been guilty of a grievous error in employing the method of the historical novelist in dealing with the American Revolution. Washington, the general in command, the first president, the father of our country, has been glorified and he has become the symbol of the Continental patriot. Thus, Washington's many blunders and errors of strategy, his dislike of criticism, his lack of understanding of those of an inferior station, have not been general knowledge.

With admirable detachment, Mr. Knollenberg has divorced himself from any foregone conclusions or from any of the conventional beliefs regarding many of the controversial subjects of the American Revolution. Thus Mr. Knollenberg throws our national figure of George Washington into disparagement, but at the same time he shows him not as the perfect paragon of all virtue but rather as a man of great moral character, a man devoted to duty, a man endowed with many qualities of greatness but withal a man subject to the normal limitations that "flesh is heir to." Mr. Knollenberg takes issue with the well-known "Washington was the government, Washington was the Revolution." Many historians have accepted as unimpeachable any statement made by Washington concerning the men and events of the Revolution. As Mr. Knollenberg very ably

points out in his preface, the assumption of the infallibility of Washington necessarily made scapegoats of other men.

Many of the generals, including the celebrated General Gates, was the subject of an unfair appraisal. Gates' reputation has suffered for many years due to the commonly-believed assumption that in order to feed his own vanity and magnify his triumph over Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777, at Saratoga, he (Gates) was intentionally remiss in relieving Washington's sorely pressed troops at Brandywine. The truth of the matter was that Washington did not request Gates for the return of troops until thirteen days after the defeat at Brandywine. The news of Burgoyne's surrender was the most significant factor in cementing a formal French-American Alliance.

There has long been known to historians a dastardly plot known as the Conway cabal. General Conway was an Irishman, who came to America via a commission in the French Army. This so-called Conway cabal was a plot engendered in the winter of '77 and '78 to divest General Washington from his command, and place General Gates as the Commander of the American Forces. Gates was to be the figurehead; Conway, was the brain. Mr. Knollenberg, after an exhaustive search of primary sources, can find no reliable justification for any credence in such a conspiracy.

Washington's relations with many other prominent figures in this era come under the scholarly scrutiny of Mr. Knollenberg. A careful perusal of many extant letters reveals that Washington made many serious blunders of military strategy—as for instance his loss of Fort Washington.

Many prominent Revolutionary figures parade through Mr. Knollenberg's book—the Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Alexander Hamilton, Benedict Arnold, General Schuyler, General Howe, and a host of other important characters.

Any further discussion would entail a very detailed account of Mr. Knollenberg's book, which of course is not the purpose of this review. It remains only to speak of the masterly method of presenting his case "to the judge," as Mr. Knollenberg more than once puts it. His technique consists of the very logical and highly effective one of stating before each chapter an error in our accepted historical evaluation, by painstaking logic. Mr. Knollenberg presents his formidable array of material opposed to this thesis. The result is overwhelming in support of Mr. Knollenberg's contentions. Mr. Knollenberg substantiates all his claims by ample quotations from his sources.

A study of this book now is perhaps very timely. Mr. Knollenberg's replacement of Washington in relation to the other prominent and patriotic Americans of his day is heartening in this era of world unrest. We can more readily realize that *all* must be Americans; one American —or two—or three Americans are not enough—have never been enough—and *never* will be enough.

Wheeling, West Virginia MRS. W. R. TINKER, JR.

TALE OF THE ELK. By W. E. R. Byrne. Charleston: West Virginia Publishing Company, 1940. Pp. 455. Illustrations. $2.50.

The late W. E. R. Byrne, eminent lawyer, public servant, and fisherman par excellence, enjoyed the distinction of having traveled Elk River and fished all the way from its headsprings to its mouth—not in one continuous trip, but throughout a lifetime marked by a love of field and stream. In 1927, at the suggestion of the editor, he began a series of articles for the *West Virginia Wild Life Magazine* in which he recalled these trips. Now these *Tales of the Elk* have been published in book form, and will furnish any lover of the outdoors and of ordinary humanity a few hours of enjoyable reading. Although Mr. Byrne's background was one of culture and high principles, he knew the common man, loved him, and enjoyed much of his leisure time in his company.

These stories are more than just personal adventures of Mr. Byrne. They are authentic episodes in the lives of the Elk River people. No West Virginian can read far without meeting old friends and even relatives within the pages of this remarkable book, and the author through story and description has brought back to live again many an old-timer known intimately to the grandfathers of today. While the people who inhabited the Elk River section take the more prominent place in these stories, Mr. Byrne does not neglect his other friends, the attorneys, some still living, but many now gone from the legal scene, who shared his breakfasts of rainbow trout or giant red-horse on many a memorable morning. These men made West Virginia legal history, and it is indeed interesting to read of them in this intensely human chronicle. Somehow, one is glad that these men, busy as they were, took time out to wrestle with a big trout at Cowger's Mill or Whittaker Falls.

These stories are simply and clearly told. There is no monotony in their telling. Mr. Byrne has as many ways of digressing from the purely fishing tale as the Elk River has side branches. Every now and then he, being of legal training and interested in the human element, retells an interesting law case. Fish and Bench and Bar often vie with each other in Mr. Byrne's narrative, with the fish usually winning out. One time a huge pike carried into the court room by Attorney Byrne "broke up" court.

We could, in this review, narrate hundreds of good fish stories told by the author, but it is not our purpose to retell good stories. They have to be read to be appreciated. To say that once upon a time Mr. Byrne and one John Hall caught a 22-inch mud cat by thrusting a stick through a hole in a submerged log would be a true, but a colorless, statement; but to read Mr. Byrne's account of it, climaxed by John Hall's entreaty, "Don't punch; ooze in e-e-zy" is a story any fisherman will "split his sides" reading.

Mr. Byrne does not minimize the fisherman's tendency to tell a "big" one. Says he, after relating a tall tale, "I am making this public for the first time not so much to adorn a tale as to point a moral—which is that a fish dead and out of water will oftentimes grow much more rapidly than the same fish if left alive and swimming around. . ."

Mr. Byrne, although a true lover of nature, seldom tries descriptive passages. In a word or two, he suggests the beauty around him, but he makes no effort to picture that beauty through glowing words. When he did take the trouble to describe a place, however, he did it aptly with neat turned phrases and with a keen knowledge of feature and line. He says of the location of his camp at The End of the World, "The Elk River . , . in that wildly picturesque portion of central West Virginia, makes an abrupt bend in its course, where waters, now with impetuous rush, now in placid pool, are baffled and turned to the right in a graceful semi-circular sweep of almost a mile, by beetling cliffs rising sheer from the river level, to an elevation of several hundred feet."

Only those boon companions who have answered "the call of the wild," who like Mr. Byrne have returned to nature "to be purged of the sham and veneer" will appreciate fully these chronicles of the great outdoors and of the common man; but anyone can read them and benefit by the homely but wise philosophy found therein.

Charleston, West Virginia ELIZABETH J. GOODALL

# State History as Featured by the Press

MAGAZINES:

THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY (February, 1941), *The Fundamental Cause of the Civil War: Egocentric Sectionalism*, by Frank L. Owsley; *The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Southern Historical Association*, by Albert B. Moore; *Frontiersmen and Planters in the Formation of Kentucky*, by John D. Barnhart. (May, 1941), *Confederate and Cotton Interests at Home and Abroad, 1848-1857*, by Thomas P. Martin; *Economic Conditions in the Confederacy as Seen by the French Consul*, by Gordon Wright.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY (January, 1941), *The Vision of Woodrow Wilson*, by Joseph Conrad Fehr; *The Asylum of the Oppressed*, by Robert Ernst; *On Scholarship and Southern Literature*, by Guy A. Cardwell, Jr.; *The Culture of the Refugees in the United States*, by Charles I. Glicksberg.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE QUARTERLY (January, 1941), *Notes on the Engraved Portraits of Captain John Smith*, by Randolph G. Adams; *Two Unpublished Henry Letters*, by Hugh B. Johnston; *Four Howe Wood Engravings—With Historical and Typographical Notes*, by Worth Bailey. (One of these is of Shannondale Springs, Jefferson County, West Virginia.)

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER (February, 1941), *Personal Recollections of the Last Owner of Mount Vernon*, by Marion Stuart Jones.

THE VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (April, 1941), *Historical Silver in Commonwealth Virginia*, by Edward Morris Davis, III; *The Fredericksburg Peace Ball*, by David M. Matteson; *The Ancestry of Joyce, The Second Wife of Captain Lawrence Washington of Rappahannock County, Virginia*, by Lenora Higginbotham Sweeny.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (March, 1941), *The Backwoodsman Era in Western Pennsylvania*, by Charles C. Bryce.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY (April, 1941), *The Press: President Lincoln's Philadelphia Organ*, by Elwyn Burns Robinson.

INDIANA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY (March, 1941), *The Religious Environ-*

*ment of Lincoln's Youth*, by John F. Cody; *The Croasdale Painting of Lincoln*, by John Perry Pritchett.

THE REGISTER OF THE KENTUCKY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (April, 1941), *The Blair Family in the Civil War*, by Grace N. Taylor, (concluded).

TYLER'S QUARTERLY HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE (April, 1941), *Jackson's Quarrel with the Alleged Calhounite Cabinet Members in 1830-1831*, by Richard R. Stenberg.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW (April, 1941), *The Sick-Poor in Colonial Times*, by Albert Deutsch.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (March, 1941), *"These Gallant Gentlemen" of the Battle of New Orleans*, by Donald Cameron; *The Federal Union: It Must Be Preserved!* by H. M. Hobson; *Pioneers and Presidents*, by Ross L. Holman; *America's Craftsmen Patriots*, by Edmund Fuller. (March, 1941), *A Giant of Virginia—Peter Francisco, The American Soldier*, by M. Mary Ferreta.

THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (March, 1941), *The Susquehannock Fort on Piscataway Creek*, by Alice L. L. Ferguson; *The Confederate Raid on Cumberland in 1865*, by Basil William Spalding, a Participant. (Concerns Generals Kelley and Crook and West Virginia.)

THE VIRGINIA QUARTERLY REVIEW (Spring, 1941), *Washington Under Fire*, by Thomas Perkins Abernethy.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (March 13, 1941), *Riverfront Boulevard for Charleston*, by C. P. Fortney.

JOURNAL OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (March, 1941), *A Confederate Prison at Rock Island—The Diary of Lafayette Rogan*, edited by John H. Hanberg.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO (April, 1941), *Logan, the Mingo Chief*, by Howard Jones.

THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST (April, 1941), *Confederate Judicial Records*, by William M. Robinson, Jr.

THE WEST VIRGINIA REVIEW (March, 1941), *The Supreme Court's Old Home Renovated—First Court Quarters, Then Hospital, Now Greenbrier Library*, by Harry L. Van Sickler. (March-April, 1941), *Western Virginia's Part in Framing the U. S. Constitution*, by Dean O. Lambert. (May, 1941), *Bethesda Church—Famous in Methodism*, by Frank Ball. (May-June, 1941), *The Duke Is Dead! Titled Northumberland Served as President of Our First Colony*, by W. G. Peterkin. (June, 1941), *National Bank at Wheeling Oldest in State—Got Its First Charter in Old Virginia.*

NEWSPAPERS:

CHARLESTON DAILY MAIL, *Nicholas Bear Chase in Snow Proved Fatal for Man in '78*, February 9; *City Man Survivor of Yellow Fever Aided*

*Gorgas in Cuba*, February 16; *Local Man Tells How Father Lost Last Lincoln Signature* (story told by Robert Frazier), February 23; *World's Rifle Shooting Title Won by Charlestonian*, March 2; *1894 Eagle Mine War Recalled; Noose Escaped by Newsman*, March 9; *Touring Show Aided Campaign for Capitol Site; Four Circuses Once Formed in City*, March 16; *State Man Cited as Hero in Civil War*, March 23; *Burial Plot on Kanawha Avenue Believed To Be Oldest in County, Donnally Family Cemetery in Kanawha City 102 Years Old*, by Jake Siener, March 23; *Lottery Once Supported University—Raffle Permitted To Obtain City Street Funds*, April 6; *Elk Bridge Destroyed During Ice Jam*, April, 13; *State Records Many Boat Disasters—Steamer Mishaps Dot History of Streams*, April 20; *Captain Boasts 60 Years on River—"Deck Hand to Master" Traces Patrick Career*, April 27; *Infamous Crime Family Lived Near City—Noted Benders Believed Ripley Road Innkeepers*, May 11; *Early Charleston Circuses Are Described in Old Advertising*, June 1. (Note: The above articles, with the exception of the one by Jake Siener and the one by Robert Frazier, were written by George W. Summers.)

CLARKSBURG SUNDAY EXPONENT-TELEGRAM, *Oldest Randolph Countian Recalls Terrifying Events of War Between the States*, April 6; *Looking Backward*, by Clarence J. Davis, April 6; *Pallottine Order Founded in Richmond 29 Years Ago*, April 20; *Tourist Book Will Describe State Scenes*, May 18.

CLARKSBURG EXPONENT, *C. B. Maxwell Writes History of Clarksburg Post Office*, February 9; *List of Postmasters and Terms Dates from 1798*, February 9; *McWhorter Native, Age 80, Is Author of Indian Book*, February 9; *Steamboat Invented 400 Years Ago! West Virginia's James Rumsey and Robert Fulton Were Centuries Behind Blasco de Garay, Spanish Sea Captain Who Invented Steamboat in 1543*, by Victor McIntyre, February 16; *Last Braxton Union Veteran Dies*, March 20; *Pioneer Scouts Defended County in 1795*, by Victor McIntyre, May 4.

THE TELEGRAM (Clarksburg), *Belington Merchant, 90, Recalls Why He Didn't Vote for U. S. Grant*, April 17; *Father's Day Recalls Memories of the Seldom-Mentioned Ancestors of the "Father of Our Country,"* by Laura Fenner, June 10.

FAIRMONT WEST VIRGINIAN, *County History in Preparation—Centennial History of Fairmont and Marion County*, April 25; *History Society May Mark Trails*, May 5.

FAIRMONT TIMES, *President Lincoln's Nearest Friend and Confidant Was Native of West Virginia—Ward Hill Lamon Born at Bunker Hill*, by J. C. Sanders, February 13; *George Washington* (1784) *Discusses Possibility of Cutting Canal from Headwaters of Potomac to Headwaters of Cheat, with Frederic Ice, Cheat River Ferryman*, February 22; *Notes on the David Morgan Family*, February 22; *Oldest Church West of Allegheny Mountains Is the Forks of Cheat Baptist Church, Established November 5, 1775*, February 24; *List of Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Marion County and Name of Cemetery*, by Mrs. Bess R. Samples, Feb-

ruary 27; *Notes Relating to James Booth, David Morgan, Jacob Prickett Merrifields, Concerning Early Settlements in Marion County*, February 28; *Notes Concerning Burial Place of Major William Haymond—Notes Concerning Revolutionary Service of Jacob Nay—Concerning Marion County Burial Places of Pettyjohn Brothers, Members of Capt. William Haymond's Company of Monongalia County Militia, in Active Service in Revolution in 1777*, March 3; *Morgan Rifle Could Have Won for the South, Local Invention Was Hustled to Prison Historical Society Told; George Rogers Clark Was Visitor at Prickett's Fort, Clem Shaver's Research Shows*, March 4; *Just a Day in the Life of Two Morgan Boys in 1778*, March 9; *Notes on Merrifield Family, also Morgan and Pricketts*, March 10; *Review of Dr. C. H. Ambler's "Debates and Proceedings" of the First Constitutional Convention*, April 4; *Flood of 1852 Described*, April 5; *Early Transportation to and from Fairmont*, April 10; *Revolutionary War Pensions*, April 21; *West Virginia Educational Journal Dated October, 1873 and April, 1875*, April 29; *Dr. Festus P. Summers Writes Book on William L. Wilson*, May 13: *West Virginia from A to Z Is Told in Book*, May 18; *Andrew Lewis Commander Battle of Pt. Pleasant*, May 20; *Davis Light Guards, 1879*. (Note: Most of the above articles are found in E. E. Meredith's column.)

WHEELING NEWS-REGISTER, *North Street Church One of Oldest Methodist Congregations in Wheeling—Organized 92 Years Ago*, March 1; *Oglebay Mansion-Museum To Open May 11*, May 4; *George Easterday Traces History of Grocery Trade*, May 4; *Historic Old Wheeling Freight Station at Corner of Fourteenth and Water Street* (a picture), May 4.

RALEIGH REGISTER (Beckley), *Horatio S. Whetsell, 73, Publisher of Preston County Journal, for 51 years, Dies at Home in Kingwood*, February 25; *West Virginia Guide Book Published This Month*, May 25.

PARKERSBURG NEWS, *Story of Rev. Wesley Smith and His Tongs Is Recalled*, by Cordelia Moellendick, February 9; *Old Resident Tells of Early History of Jackson County*, by Dona Cother; *Copy of Jonce Casto's Honorable Discharge from War of 1812*, March 9; *Leaves from Diary of Late Bishop W. M. Weekley*, by Cordelia Moellendick, March 9; *West Virginia's Old Banks*, March 10; *Famous Case Finally Terminated After 43 Years*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, April 3; *Parkersburg Elks Plan Golden Jubilee Celebration*, April 13; *Parkersburg Elks Celebrate Golden Anniversary of Lodge*, April 19; *Publication of 1749 Era Puts Napoleon's Conquest on Page 2*, April 21; *Built 121 Years Ago, Today's Stratford Hotel Here Has a Fascinating History*, April 27; *A West Virginia Landmark—Simpson Hall*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, April 27; *Authentic Story of the Burns Family*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, May 4; *Newspapers Serve Humanity in Every Conceivable Form*, by Cordelia Moellendick, May 18; *Present Blennerhassett Is Scene Beautiful, But Tragic*, by Roy Folden, June 1; *Gunston Hall—Virginia Shrine*, by Minnie Kendall Lowther, June 1; *Underground Railroad Operated in Belpre*, by Cordelia Moellendick, June 16; *Story Dean Lambert's New Book—"Camps and Firesides West of the Alleghenies"* (a review), by Minnie Kendall Lowther, June 18.

DOMINION NEWS (Morgantown), *Road Builders Uncover River; Stream Bed 1000 Years Old Found*, April 7; *"U" Author Given Grant To Work on Wilson Book*, May 10.

MONROE WATCHMAN (Union), *Town of Lindside Named for Tree—First Called Lynnside*, March 13; *Story of Mike Foster, Bravest Man, Retold —Monroe Man Cited as Hero in War Between States*, May 29.

SHEPHERDSTOWN REGISTER, *Miss Turner's New Edition of West Virginia Literature Is Broad—Ella Mae Turner's "Stories and Verse of West Virginia" Revised and Enlarged*, February 20; *Review of Jefferson County Historical Society*, May 15.

PRINCETON OBSERVER, *W. R. Forbes, The Last Confederate Veteran of Princeton, Succumbs at Age of 94*, February 6.

NICHOLAS CHRONICLE (Summerville), *The Grose Family*, by A. J. Legg, February 20-March 13; *Campbell Family History*, May 22-May 29.

MINERAL DAILY NEWS, *Pioneer Families of Mineral County*—From serial by J. C. Sanders, February 24; *History of Indian Inhabitants of Potomac Valley*, by Lenora W. Wood, February 27-March 6.

LOGAN BANNER, *Early History of First Baptist Church Related, Golden Anniversary Jubilee Begins March 30, Continues Through April 6*, March 11; *Logan Baptists Observe 50th Anniversary Today*, April 12; *Logan's Oldest Landmark Is East End Residence*, April 21.

WHEELING INTELLIGENCER, *Walnut Grove School Is Linked with History of Marshall County*, by C. B. Allman (a picture), February 25; *Bethany College History Is Given to Publishers—Prof. W. Kirk Woolery Prepares 60,000 Word Volume*, February 26; *"Nuss" Marshall County (changed to Georgetown in 1915)*, March 7; *Victory Community, Marshall County, Has Interesting History*, April 24; *Old Dale Community Was Purchased by Barter*, C. B. Allman, May 2; *Union School Community on Roberts Ridge, Marshall County*, by C. B. Allman, May 14; *Three Wheeling Men Who Served Their Country*, June 3.

THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE, *New Airline Through City Welcomed*, February 26; *Pupils Interested in Seal of State*, March 16; *Many Relics of Early Banks Collected in Drug Store*, March 23; *City's First Electric Lights Considered Miraculous by Citizens*, April 13; *Three West Virginia Cities Designated Defense Areas*, April 20; *Historical Society Is Organized Here*, April 23; *Deep Water Coal Mining Slated Under Ohio River—Operations First To Be Attempted in Nation*, May 11; *West Virginia Rich in Scenic Beauty, Historical Attractions—State's Scenic, Historic Points of Interest Listed*, May 25.

TIMES RECORD (Spencer), *A West Virginia Girl Captures N. Y. Audience (Eleanor Steber, Wheeling)*, May 15.

POCAHONTAS TIMES (Marlinton), *Indian Drafts*, by Calvin Price, April 10; *Where Governors Grow—Greenbrier Valley Country, West Virginia*, March 6; *Natural Resources of West Virginia*, by Paul H. Price, May 15.

BRAXTON DEMOCRAT (Sutton), *Last Braxton Union Vet Dies (John Davisson Sutton)*, by Mrs. Ada Hyer, April 3; *Interesting Survey Reveals Song Writers Have Written Many Popular Hits on Telephone Theme*, by C. A. Swoyer, May 8.

HERALD-DISPATCH (Huntington), *Carnifex Ferry Battlefield—"Cradle of West Virginia" To Become State Park*, February 23; *Story Told of First Brick House Built in What Is Now Huntington, West Virginia—Later Known as Holderby Brick*, told by John W. Luther, February 26; *West Virginia Ranks 13th in Density of Population*, May 23.

BUCKHANNON RECORD, *Tribute Paid to Veteran Legislator G. O. Young, "Father of West Virginia Forests,"* by James W. Weir, February 7; *Miss Lowther Gives Interesting Background of Albert Blake Family*, April 4; *Former Governor of West Virginia First County Superintendent of Schools,* by Mrs. Beatrice Giffin, April 18.

THE MOUNTAINEER (Ripley), *Early History of Pioneer Days in Jackson County—The Shinn Family*, by Tommy Sewell, May 30.

MONONGAHELA NEWS, *Westinghouse Will Build Fluerescent Plant in Fairmont*, February 6.

MOUNDSVILLE DAILY ECHO, *Memories of 1870's*, by A. L. Booth, February 10.

TYLER COUNTY JOURNAL, *History of 'Jug' Reviewed in F. F. A. Radio Broadcast*, May 8.

PHILIPPI REPUBLICAN, *Barbour County Sheriffs from 1859-1940*, February 27; *Biography of J. E. Hanger*, by Dr. E. E. Myers, April 3; *Science Groups Meet on the Scene of Civil War Battlefield*, by Harry Nestor, Jr., April 24.

STATE GAZETTE (Point Pleasant), *Carnifex Ferry Battlefield—"Cradle of West Virginia" To Become State Park*, February 27.

THE MORGAN MESSENGER (Berkeley Springs), *Paw Paw Observed 50th Anniversary as Town by Planting Some Paw Paw Trees* (a picture), May 8.

THE MOOREFIELD EXAMINER, *Minnie Hite Moody Writes Novel About Early South Branch—"Long Meadows,"*—March 12.

GRAFTON SENTINEL, *The History of Taylor County*, prepared by Charles Brinkman, *Chapter 629: Hold Democratic Rally*, June 12.

WILLIAMSON DAILY NEWS, *Stirring Novel Is Written by Matewan Woman —"The Right to Live," by Mrs. Irene D. Smith*, May 15; *$10,000 Stone Memorial Is Planned for "Man Who Educated Young America"—McGuffey*, by John F. Day, April 2.

THE MOUNDSVILLE JOURNAL, *"West Virginia: A Guide to the Mountain State"* (a review), May 17.

THE MORGANTOWN POST, *Drummond Chapel Church Plans Further Expansion—Old County Shrine*, April 17.

ST. MARYS ORACLE, *The Hammett (also spelled Hammatt) Family—Six of Family in Civil War*, February 20.

HUNTINGTON ADVERTISER, *Sons and Daughters of Pioneer River Men—in Cooperation with State Archives and Historical Society—Will Open Campus Martius Museum at Marietta, Ohio, March 16*, (Contains exhibits covering more than 130 years navigation on Nation's western rivers.)

ELKINS INTER-MOUNTAIN, *History of 201 Infantry, copied from "The 5th Corps News," published at Fort Benjamin Harrison*, February 11; *Mrs. C. A. Gross Has Confederate Battle Flag—Carried in 59 Battles*, February 11; *Early Randolph County Landmark (at Elkwater)*, February 22.

BECKLEY POST-HERALD, *As Pineville Grows, So Grows Sulky Narrows Cave*, May 6; *County History To Be Prepared (Wyoming)*, May 30; *Wyoming History Manuscript Checked*, June 18.

POINT PLEASANT DAILY REGISTER, *Mason County Cradle of Prominent Lawyers*, by E. C. Winger, June 5.

BROOKE NEWS (Wellsburg), *Authentic History of Bethany Written by Prof. Kirk Woolery*, February 28.

HURRICANE BREEZE, *Early Days of Hurricane Told*, by L. Taylor, February 28.

CLAY COUNTY PRESS, *The Bell Library*, by Gladys Vaughan, June 12.

THE CALHOUN CHRONICLE, *Godfrey L. Cabot Inspects First West Virginia Well*, January 23.

BRAXTON CENTRAL (Sutton), *Old-Timer Recalls Former Days—Railroader Is Reminiscing About Years Ago*, by Harriett Jane Kidd, April 25; *History of a Braxton Mining Town Is Reviewed*, by Harriett Jane Kidd, May 14.

THE NEW HAVEN NEWS, *Restoring Blennerhassett Island, Is Aim of Neely*, April 24.

REPUBLICAN DELTA (Buckhannon), *Buckhannon 1900—A Dread Disease Hits the County*, February 27; *Upshur Archives Show Bridge Company Sold Shares*, April 17.

SPIRIT OF JEFFERSON, *Care of the Sick and Wounded in the War Between the States*, by Lucy J. Ambler, January 22; *World War Draft Board* (picture), March 19; *Souvenir Booklets on History of Methodist Church Are Issued*, April 16; *Have You Any Relics?* (Recording memorials, documents of County Historical Society), May 21.

THE WESTON REPUBLICAN, *Former Teacher Writes Memories of School Days*, March 19.

WESTON DEMOCRAT, *Eighty Year Old Author Publishes Book of American Indian Lore—"Yellow Wolf—His Own Story,"* March 7; *Cove Lick Resident Recalls Early Lewis County History*, April 25.

SERIALS (CONTINUED)

THE MOUNTAINEER (Ripley), *Early History of Pioneer Days in Jackson County*, began February 16, 1939.

GRAFTON SENTINEL, *A History of Taylor County*, began April 18, 1939.

LOGAN BANNER, *History of Logan County*, by Henry Clay Ragland, began January 16, 1941.

# Recent Publications of Interest to West Virginians

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*Three Virginia Frontiers*, by Thomas P. Abernethy, Louisiana State University Press, University, Louisiana, 1940.

*The Peopling of Virginia*, by R. Bennett Bean, Chapman and Grimes, Inc., Boston, 1938.

*The Present State of Virginia, and the College*, by Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and Edward Chilton. Edited, with an introduction, by Hunter Dickinson Farish, Williamsburg, Virginia: Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., 1940.

*Letters of Robert Carter, 1720-1727: The Commercial Interests of a Virginia Gentleman.* Edited by Louis B. Wright, The Huntington Library, San Marino, California, 1940.

*Virginia's Social Awakening: The Contribution of Dr. Masten and the Board of Charities and Corrections*, by Arthur W. James, with an introduction by Frank Bane, Garrett and Massie, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, 1939.

*An American Diplomat in the World War*, by John A. Cutchins, with an introduction by the Honorable Louis Johnson, Garrett, Richmond, Virginia.

*The Negro in Virginia*, compiled by Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Virginia (Sponsored by the Hampton Institute), Hasting's House, Publishers, New York, 1940.

*Inventory of the County Archives of West Virginia: No. 24, Marion County* (Fairmont), Charleston, West Virginia; The West Virginia Historical Records Survey, February, 1941. *No. 28, Mineral County* (Keyser), January, 1941. Prepared by The West Virginia Historical Records Survey, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration, (Mimeographed).

*Tale of the Elk*, by W. E. R. Byrne, West Virginia Publishing Company, Charleston, 1940.

*Selected Poems*, by John Peale Bishop, Scribner's Sons, New York, 1941.

*West Virginia Today*, edited by Walter E. Clark, West Virginia Editors Association, Charleston, 1941.

*The Slater Family in Kanawha County, West Virginia*, by Andrew Jackson Slater, Mathews Printing and Lithographing Company, Charleston, 1940.

*Pennsylvania: A Guide to the Keystone State*, compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Pennsylvania, Oxford University Press, New York, 1940.

*American Imprints Inventory*—The W. P. A. Historical Records Survey Program, Division of Professional and Service Projects, Works Projects Administration—*No. 14, A Check List of West Virginia Imprints, 1791-1830*, Chicago, W. P. A. Historical Records Survey Projects, 1940. (Mimeographed.)

*Maryland Genealogies and Historical Records*, by Annie Walker Burns. Washington, D. C., 1941.

# Recent Accessions to the State Department of Archives and History

LIBRARY:

The following newspapers have been accessioned since April, 1941:

*Greenbrier Dispatch*, East Rainelle
*Point Pleasant Daily Register*, Point Pleasant
*Hampshire Review*, Romney
*Elkins Mail*, Elkins
*Sentinel*, White Sulphur Springs
*Logan County News*, Logan
*Hamlin Democrat*, Hamlin
*Wirt County Journal*, Elizabeth
*New Haven News*, New Haven
*Wetzel Democrat*, New Martinsville
*Independent Herald*, Pineville
*South Branch* Record, Romney
*Hancock Courier*, New Cumberland
*Pendleton Times*, Franklin
*The News*, Berkeley Springs
*Twin City Advance and Mercer Recorder*, Princeton
*Montgomery Herald*, Montgomery

MUSEUM:

*Memorial to Confederate Money*—(an old picture)—owned by Adolph Hafter, now deceased, who was born in Poland and died in Charleston, West Virginia, September, 1936. Presented to the State Museum by his wife, Mrs. Hilda Hafter, Daniel Boone Hotel, Charleston, West Virginia, May 6, 1941.

*Punch Bowl and Silver Ladle*, lent by Mrs. Bessie Daniels Young, formerly of Charleston, West Virginia. Family heirloom from the collection of William A. Potter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

# Contributors

Charles H. Ambler, for biographical sketch see Volume II, page 93.

Oliver P. Chitwood, for biographical sketch see Volume II, page 93.

Carl Manson, lives in Washington, D. C. Mr. Manson did his undergraduate work at the University of Arizona where he made archeological reconnaissance in Mexico and Arizona for the Arizona State Museum. He has been actively interested in eastern archeology since 1936. In that year he was named archeologist at Moyoance, and after serving there for two years was named for a one year term at Potomac Creek. He is a member of the Archeological Society of Connecticut and an Affiliate in the Society for American Archeology. Mr. Manson is now working with Mr. Howard MacCord on a manuscript describing research in the Shenandoah Valley.

Howard MacCord, has been actively interested in archeological research in the eastern United States since 1933. He has assisted Judge W. J. Graham at Port Tobbacco, Maryland; and Mrs. Alice L. Ferguson at Moyoance, both of whom have published the results of their work. He has made archeological reconnaissance in almost all of the eastern states. He is a member of the Society for Pennsylvania Archeology, the Archeological Society of Connecticut, and the Archeological Society of Delaware. He has given many interesting lectures before various civic organizations.

Carrol H. Quenzel, for biographical sketch see Volume II, page 263.

Mrs. Clay S. Crouse, a native West Virginian, is the wife of Judge Crouse of Beckley. She received her education at West Virginia University (A.B.), and at the University of Colorado and Duke University. She is a teacher in the Woodrow Wilson High School, Beckley, where she is chairman of the English Department (Sophomore Division). Mrs. Crouse has written numerous short stories for periodicals, and at present is working on a novel. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mrs. W. R. Tinker, Jr., lives in Wheeling, West Virginia. She is the daughter of Charles McCamic, president of the West Virginia Historical Society. Mrs. Tinker received her A.B. from Smith College in 1929, and her Master's from the same school in 1930. Prior to her enrolment at Smith, she was a student at West Virginia University for two years.

Elizabeth J. Goodall, a native West Virginian, was graduated from West Virginia University (A.B., M.A.), and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Miss Goodall is one of the State's leading educators. In 1930 she

was elected Superintendent of Schools, Kanawha County; and in 1933 when the County Unit Law was passed, she took under her jurisdiction the independent school districts of the county. She effected a county unit organization which won high praise from professional and business men throughout West Virginia. In recognition of her service, she was elected president of the West Virginia State Education Association for the year 1934.

Miss Goodall has served on numerous committees of the National Education Association. At present she is a consultant to its Educational Policies Commission. She is a member of the American Association of School Administrators, the National Association of Public School Business Officials and is listed in Who's Who in American Education.

Miss Goodall is chairman of the Junior Red Cross of Charleston. She was president of the West Virginia Division of American Association of University Women in 1940.

She has contributed articles to the *West Virginia School Journal* and to other periodicals. During her superintendency she prepared a *Course of Study for Kanawha County Schools.*

# Editor's Page

The West Virginia Historical Society has as its purpose the collection and the preservation of historical data, and the stimulation of pride and interest, not only in the present-day progress of our State, but in its past glories and achievements. Our magazine, *West Virginia History,* is a fitting instrument for furthering this purpose: to solicit and print authentic articles on State history, to awaken talent that is now lying dormant, to appeal to our State historians to give of their time and knowledge that future generations may have a record of West Virginia of which they can be justly proud.

It is a self-evident truth that the greatest genius is the most indebted man to society. His talent does not belong to him alone; it belongs to those who come after him. He must not, if he is true to himself and to posterity, withhold anything within his power to bestow. With this idea in mind, we appeal to the historians of our State to help us make our magazine, *West Virginia History,* an authentic and complete historical record of our State.

Ruskin in his essay, *Lamp of Memory*, declares: "When men do not love their hearths, nor reverence their thresholds, it is a sign that they have dishonored both." If we accept this great truth in its broader sense, a man's hearth and threshold may be extended to further boundaries than those that encompass the house he builds for his family. It may mean his neighborhood, his state, his nation, and in this day of crumbling civilizations, it behooves the least of us to cherish what we have, to hold it against that time when we, too, shall be *asked* to give an accounting of our stewardship. And all of us must contribute what we can to the development and security of those who will one day sit around the hearthstones, or cross over the thresholds we have built for them. We *must* leave our records; we must believe as did Ruskin, "Better the rudest work that tells a story or records a fact than the richest without meaning."

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